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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

The Shipping Report of yesterday, announced several Arrivals from Sea; among which were the WARREN HASTINGS from England, the 11th of June, and the FRANKLIN, a French Ship from Bordeaux, the 24th of June. Further details will be found in the Shipping List. At the moment of writing this we have not received the List of Passengers by the WARREN HASTINGS; but shall preserve a corner for a Postscript in the last page, to include it, should it reach us in time, as well as any other particulars of importance that may transpire; but, as she left England at a date up to which we have had London Papers in our possession more than a month since, *via* Liverpool, she cannot be expected to furnish any public News of great interest.

Agricultural Distress.—The public has been a good deal amused with the discussions in the House of Commons on what is called Agricultural Distress. It appears that many wise remedies are proposed by many wise men. It is singular, however, that the practice of all these remedies depends on an event, which with a gold and silver currency never can occur. To use a vulgar phrase, they depend on the transformation of an uncle to an aunt. All the benefit of these remedies is to be reaped when the average price of English Wheat reaches 80s. a quarter, and if agriculture should not receive any relief until this occurs, dreary indeed is the prospect. Nature, however, will produce what Parliamentary wisdom, it seems, cannot; another productive harvest will better the condition both of the landlord and the cultivator of the soil. It will produce that reduction of rents which will render the landlord's income certain, and it will also produce that reduction of public expenditure which will enable the productive labourer to maintain himself and his family in comfort. The merchants of London, in as far as their individual prosperity is concerned, cannot find out the truth of Lord Londonderry's congratulations to the House of Commons on the prosperous state of commerce. A man in trade who is not prosperous, dares not, like the agriculturist, proclaim his distress, for his existence depends on the credit of doing well, and on the good opinion of his neighbours. Hence the less successful merchants find themselves, the greater is the necessity for their silence. It is, however, certain that his Lordship is labouring under the greatest mistake when he says that traders are doing well. Let him ask the ship-owner for the value of his property and the state of his income. Let him inquire of the under-writer how the balance of his premiums stands. Let him trace a shipment of British manufactures to Calcutta, and the remittance made for them at 1s. 9d. or 1s. 10d. a rupee. Let him look at the state of the West India planter, whose produce leaves him no proceeds in this country. Let him turn his mind to the Russian, Baltic, Hamburg, and Dutch trades with this country at the present moment. Let him look at the late importation of Tallow from Odessa, leaving a heavy loss to the importers. Let him attend for a moment to the state of our intercourse with France, Spain, and Portugal, and he will find nothing but loss of property. Let him turn his eyes for once on his own wretched and miserable Ireland, and he will know that all her industry and produce are selling at a rate fatal to the property of every man who is engaged in the trade. Let him view the present depressed state of the corn trade in England; and above all, let him ask the honest home retail merchant

for its profits and the state of his outstanding debts and he will only find a heavy loss of property. The Scotch manufacture of coarse linens is also now bad. The cotton manufacturers are still at work; the wages of the labourers are however extremely low, and the benefit to the masters more than uncertain. The brewers of beer are however certainly in a most prosperous situation, thanks to the present Licensing System. Pensioners, Sinecurists, and all who can get an income without any labour, are also perfectly contented; and it is probably from these good channels of information that his Lordship takes his ground for asserting, that all except the Agriculturist are perfectly satisfied and prosperous. People of reflection can be at no loss in asserting that his Lordship is deluded himself, either by his own good wishes for the prosperity of England, or by some self-interested informant, who has his income dependent on the continuation of the present state of public affairs.

Cause of the Revolt in Chios.—We have received German Papers to the 2d of May. They contain the following intelligence from Smyrna, of an alleged act of barbarity committed by the Turks in the Island of Chios, which was the cause of the revolt that terminated in the loss of the island:—

“Extract of a letter from Smyrna, dated April 5.—The excesses daily committed by the Turks against the Greeks on various parts of the coast, had induced a great number of Greeks of Asia to take refuge in the Islands of Chios, Mitilene, and Samos, where the Turks being less numerous, still preserved severe measures in their treatment of the Greeks. At Chios, for instance, the Turks contented themselves with choosing twenty-seven of the principal inhabitants of the capital for hostages, whom they shut up in a fort near the sea, the only place which they occupied in the island, where all the inhabitants are Greeks. At Samos, the Greek refugees from Asia united with the brave Samiots, conscious of their strength, and having found in Lycargus a chief equally brave and prudent, had succeeded so far back as December last, in freeing themselves from the Turkish yoke. The island of Mitilene is still kept in subjection by several fortified castles, and by a greater number of Musselman inhabitants. Several inhabitants of Chios, equally distinguished by their wealth and superior education, had withdrawn as soon as they saw the Turks, at their discretion, choose hostages, among the richest of their countrymen. They went to Samos, to join the free Greeks of that island. These generous fugitives from Chios soon learnt that the Turks had massacred the twenty-seven Greek hostages confined in the fort at Chios, and that they had shut themselves up in it, giving out that they had punished with death only one of the hostages. Confounded by the information of the new measures of the Divan, withheld also by the Greek archons, or chiefs of the island, who are highly favoured by the Turks, and by the interest of the extensive commerce which they carry on with the capital of the empire, the inhabitants of Chios did not venture to rise, and take vengeance for the new crime committed by the Turks almost before their eyes. But their brave countrymen, who had taken refuge at Samos, having equipped a small flotilla, provided with artillery, and manned by 3 or 400 Samiots, soon landed on the Isle of Chios, where they hoisted the banner of the Cross. Immediately all the inhabitants flew to arms, and assisted in landing the artillery of the flotilla near the fort, in which the small garrison of

the island was shut up. Batteries were immediately erected, trenches opened about the fort, which, though near the sea, may be invested by land. Men, women, and boys—the whole population of the island, assisted in digging the trenches. Soon the artillery was directed against the fort, after a previous offer made to the Turks, to let them retire to Asia, if they could produce the hostages. But their refusal being considered by the inhabitants as a confirmation of the massacre of their countrymen, nothing could equal the indignation of the besiegers, and there is reason to suppose that none of the Turks shut up in the fort will escape the just vengeance of the Chios, because this fort, which was built while the island was in the possession of the Venetians, cannot hold out long. It is thus, by a new act of gratuitous cruelty, that the Turks have lost the richest, the most industrious, and best governed island of the Archipelago. This loss will be felt at Constantinople, which drew from Chios all kinds of articles for clothing and ornament, the workmen of all descriptions in this island being considered as the first in Turkey. Chios has also long possessed a celebrated Greek school and a printing office.”—*Morning Chronicle*.

Agricultural Protection.—The debates on the subject of Agricultural Protection continue. We cannot say that the discussion affords us much gratification. The language of some Members seems to amount to this, that to utter a number of unconnected observations—to embrace a part and not the whole of a subject—to adopt principles without inquiry, constitute what a legislator may plume himself on as a ground of superiority. They are, however, struck with horror at the very thought of political economy, without having any definite idea of the subject of their aversion. *JOURDAIN*, in *Moliere*, to his surprise, found he had been speaking prose all his life without knowing it, and *SIR THOMAS LETHBRIDGE* would probably be as much surprised when *MR. BROUGHAM* told him, “he (the Baronet) himself was a political economist as well as those whom he censured; only they were of one school and he was of another.”—Nothing is so common in the world as to hear exclamations against theory from men who imagine that because they never reflect, they never theorize—Yes, there are different Schools, God wot,—the reflecting and the unreflecting Schools; and we have but too satisfactory proofs that the latter is not the least numerous in the British Senate.

It is really mortifying to think that in a country like this, which derives all its consequence from its progress in arts and manufactures, there should be such absurd notions entertained in the highest quarters respecting this subject.—*MR. BANKES* dwelt very much on the wisdom of his ancestors; we wish we could say as much for the wisdom of their descendant. “There was no change (he observed) which he would more deplore than the making of the country more manufacturing. He would ask who were they upon whom the country had to depend in the hour of danger?”—We have but one observation to make to *MR. BANKES*. We will not trouble him with any exposure of the absurdity of the supposition that one improvement does not necessarily lead to another, and that in the progress of industry abridged processes will not necessarily be adopted. But in what manner, we would ask, does he mean to regulate the population of the country? If we proceed as we have done, we shall in a score of years have an addition to it of at least three or four millions. For these he must either find employment, for those not required for agriculture, in manufactures; or they will be a burden on the country.

MR. BANKES disclaims all regard to money, or we would observe, that it does not seem any great hardship to a Landholder to obtain, by means of an improved manufacturing process, the same article at one-half or one-third of the price he might pay for it some years before. But as he disclaims the commercial principle, and wishes that the country should not advance in arts and industry, we would advise him to propose an agrarian system, under which every man being obliged to labour for his immediate sustenance, would have no leisure to think of manufacturing improvements.

The New Contract.—The universal question in the city is, who will take the new contract? From the bank, it is understood, there are no hopes; and we believe we may add with perfect confidence, that there is no list forming of private contractors, nor any class of the monied interest entertaining the most remote intention of becoming competitors for the bargain. They prudently decline to lock up property to so considerable an amount for so long a series of years, subject to all the contingencies of war and changes of administration, productive, too, it is possible, of ruin to themselves and their children. On the other hand, who that has observed the way-feeling habits of the Chancellor of the Exchequer will conclude it possible that he has brought forward a scheme to which no one will listen—a contract for which no contractors are to be found? We have heard it affirmed, on the contrary, that the Right Honourable Gentleman has declared, that before he divulged the plan he was sure at least of one offer: but the source from whence it proceeds has not transpired. A few days will clear up the mystery; but we must hope, in the mean time, that our remarks of yesterday will prove well founded, that he will admit of no proposal for completing the contract which does not rest on funds *bona fide* existing previously to its being entered into, and not to be created for the purpose. It is exactly a century since a bubble exploded, which has become proverbial for all other delusions of the same class; and though public credulity does not flourish now as it did then, it is always right to guard it against imposition. We explain our allusion by stating what has been described to us as the only mode of completing the contract, and that also which is said to be in contemplation. We do not, we should observe, vouch for its accuracy, but we have heard that a public company is to come forward ostensibly as contractors for the new annuity project. This company has funds at disposal, but inadequate in themselves to the undertaking. What they want in capital is to be supplied in credit; they are, therefore, to have the power of issuing bonds on which money may be raised in the market. These securities, in ordinary estimation, will acquire a value nearly equivalent to Government paper, and perhaps, if issued with discretion, will merit that distinction; but as it will be impossible to restrain those issues, a new source of speculation may arise as dangerous in the end to the public as the golden dreams of profit from the South Sea scheme. We trust that our apprehensions are ill-founded, but having heard this assigned as the denouement of the project, we thought it better to speak in time. If we waited till the business were over, we might not perhaps find it quite safe to do so.—*Times*.

National Debt of Spain. It has been discovered that the old National Debt of Spain is not half so large as was thought. When the regulation of the finances occupied the Cortes, the Minister for this Department made a return or estimate of the old Public Debt, from such imperfect data and records as he found in the offices; but as very incorrect accounts had been kept of sums paid off, a notice was given to all public creditors to bring in their statements and claims, and the term of two years granted. It now turns out, that the amount claimed is not half as much as the one set down in the Minister's estimate.

New South Seas.—Wanted, for a speculative voyage to the New South Seas, a vessel apparently of the common size, but she must be capable of carrying TEN times the amount of burdens which she measures. The crew must join in the risk of the cargo, but the speculation will be managed by the Sub-Captain and a few select friends, who will take great pains to inform themselves of the dangers of those seas with which they are at present unacquainted. The SHIP must be called THE NEW SOUTH ADVENTURER, and be registered at the Treasury. She will be allowed to cruise in the latitude of the LAND OF PROMISE (under the sole guidance of the Sub-Captain) for FORTY-FIVE YEARS, but the crew will not be allowed to land. If the said Ship should chance to get on the sands, an appeal will be made to the sense of the whole crew, to determine how they shall get off, and by whose fault they got there. It is desirable that all the crew should be of the Faithful; if any vacancies occur, they may be filled up by a few of the Credulous, with a certificate from the Treasury.

House of Commons.—It is not in the power of the House of Commons to reconcile contradictions—to give the farmers a monopoly of the home market and steady prices! They may appoint Committee after Committee; they may debate the Corn Laws to the “crack o’ doom,” but until they throw open the trade, they will never be able to prevent the constant recurrence of the most ruinously destructive fluctuations. As we observed on a former occasion, the only good thing about the Corn Laws is the impossibility of improving them. They will ultimately have to be abandoned; but the longer they are supported the greater the mischief they will occasion. The present detestable system will not permit the country to continue to enjoy the blessing of low prices. And, to follow the example of Lord Londonderry, we will lay an even bet, that if the restrictive system be not abandoned, we shall, ere three years elapse, be offering high bounties on importation, and have the Habeas Corpus Act suspended, and all the “gallant Yeomen” of the country sent into the manufacturing districts to suppress the radical rebellion occasioned by the prices of corn having risen to the famine level.—*Scotsman*.

Sardinian Catholic Chapel.—On Sunday next, the 19th inst. a sermon will be preached at this Chapel, by the Rev. Jos. Silveira for the Relief of our greatly Distressed and Suffering Brethren in the South Western parts of Ireland. A collection will be made immediately after the sermon and after each mass.

Home Missionary Society.—Yesterday, the Annual Meeting of this Society was held at the City of London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, which was so numerously attended that the two most spacious rooms in the Tavern were crowded to excess, and for the accommodation of others, who could not gain admission, another room was provided at the Old London Tavern, nearly opposite. Three different Chairmen presided over at least 4,000 individuals. Among the company were several persons of distinction, Reverend Gentlemen, &c. The Report of the Society was read at each of the rooms; it stated that in the last three years 22 Missionaries had been sent out by the Society, and aid had been furnished to zealous Ministers to propagate the Gospel in their respective neighbourhoods; that in the last year several were added to that number, and were travelling in various parts of the country, preaching, &c. with desired effect, although encountering many difficulties. The Missionaries laboured in 159 villages, among a population of 80,000 persons, out of whom they had 15,000 hearers; 15 of the Missionaries had 47 Sunday Schools, in which 177 Teachers were employed, and several thousand children were taught; there were also various adult schools, and nearly 200,000 tracts had been disseminated. [The interference of the Missionaries, in some instances, had the desired effect with gypsies, some of whom had been admitted into their schools.—Reading rooms have also been opened for the benefit of the poor in the confined purlieus of the metropolis, and were well attended.—A most extensive subscription was made at the doors.

Vauxhall Gardens.—It is not, perhaps, generally known that these celebrated Gardens have existed now for more than a century and a half, and that the very fine growth of timber there, if not quite so old, averages the age of at least one hundred years. Hence it would have been a subject of real regret to have witnessed their destruction for building on, as was talked about, and we cannot but congratulate the public (setting aside all ideas of amusement, and as mere admirers of rural scenery) on so delightful a spot being still preserved in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis, where the sight of a green field, or a tree, is becoming every day a great rarity. Having an opportunity, the other day, of viewing the preparations going forward in these Gardens for the present opening, we had full scope for their beauties, and do not recollect any two or three hours that we have passed more pleasantly. The day was exceedingly fine, and when out of the view of the workmen, the lofty shaded groves, the cawing of rooks, the wildness in parts of the underwood which separates some of the walks, and the total exclusion, from the great mass of foliage around, of all extraneous objects, absolutely led us to suppose we were a hundred miles off. Several stations (though the whole extent of the Gardens, we were told,

does not occupy more than eleven acres) would afford fine points of view for the exercise of the pencil, and afford glimpses of nobly formed trees, which, when the light catches their edges, in particular, are perfectly picturesque. In a word, without exaggeration or poetical hyperbole, this place is so charming, merely as a rural retreat, that were its pleasantness generally known, and the proprietors thought fit to open it, we think it would be as much visited in the day-time as in the evening.

The place is traditionally said to have been planted for public gardens, as early as the reign of Charles I, but does not appear to have been used as such until sometime afterwards. About the year 1667, as Aubrey tells in his *History of Surrey*, Sir Samuel Morland, to whom they then belonged, gave them a considerable degree of celebrity by building here a fine room, “the inside of which,” says he, “is all looking-glass, and fountains very pleasant to behold; and which is much visited by strangers. It stands in the middle of the garden, covered with Cornish slate; on the point whereof he placed a *punchinello*, very well carved, which held a dial, but the winds have destroyed it.” In 1712, Addison, in his *Spectator*, gives an account of a trip by water from Temple Stairs, with his friend Sir Roger de Coverley, to these gardens; and later, we find in the *Connoisseur* (No. 68), a very humorous description of the behaviour of an old citizen, who notwithstanding his penurious disposition, had treated his family here with a handsome supper. It was not until the year 1730, however, that these gardens were opened with the present sort of amusement; when they were taken by the eccentric Jonathan Tyers, who rebuilt, or much altered Sir Samuel Morland’s mansion; and the gardens, which Sir John Hawkins describes at large, “planted with a great number of stately trees, and laid out in shady walks, obtained the name of Spring Gardens; and the house being converted into a tavern or place of entertainment, was much frequented by the votaries of pleasure.” Tyers opened the gardens with an advertisement of a *Redotto al Fresco*—a term which the greater part of the people of this country had till that time been strangers to. These entertainments were repeated in the course of the summer, and numbers resorted to partake of them. This encouraged him to establish them as a place of musical entertainment for every evening during the summer season. To this end he was at great expense in decorating the gardens with paintings. He engaged an excellent band of musicians; he issued silver tickets for admission, at a guinea each; and continuing to receive great encouragement, he set up an organ in the orchestra, erected a fine statue of Handel in a conspicuous part of the garden, and adopted such other improvements as soon rendered them an object of general attraction.

In a place of amusement, whose boast is every season to produce new establishments, it might be supposed all Tyers’s decorations had long since vanished. Such, however, is not the case. Many of the substantial erections shown in the old prints of these Gardens, still remain, and will be recognized with pleasure by those who recollect them many years ago. Among these, the magnificent orchestra deserves particular mention; as also the pavilion fronting it, built to entertain the late Frederick Prince of Wales. This is of the composite order, with a double flight of stone steps, adorned with balustrades, and the front supported by pillars, with a finely-enriched entablature, in the Doric taste. The object to us, however, of most interest, Hayman’s paintings in the small pavilions or boxes, we regret to observe are fast hastening to decay. This artist, notwithstanding what has been said of the shambling gait of his figures, has much merit; and his works here, if only as records of costume, as it existed sixty or seventy years back, well merits preservation; and we trust the present proprietors if successful, will, another season, make the thoroughly cleaning and repairing of these paintings a part of their improvements.

Cultivation of Potatoes.—Potatoes were first introduced into Europe by Sir Walter Raleigh. Sir Walter discovered Virginia, where the potatoe was indigenous, in 1584; but it is doubtful whether he brought any potatoes along with him

on his first voyage. He must, however, have imported them previously to 1590; for Gerard, an old English botanist, mentions, that he had received seedlings of the potatoe about that time, and that it grew as well in his garden as in its native soil, Virginia. Gerard was the person who gave the potatoe the name of *solanum tuberosum*—a name adopted by Linnaeus, and which it still retains. Previously to 1684, the cultivation of the potatoe in England was confined to the gardens of a few of the nobility and gentry. It was then first planted in the open fields in Lancashire—a county in which it is now very extensively cultivated. In a MS. account of the household expenses of Queen Anne, wife of James I. who died in 1618, and which is supposed to have been written in 1613, the price of potatoes is stated at 1s. a-pound.

Potatoes were not introduced into Ireland until 1610; when a small parcel of them was sent by Sir Walter Raleigh, to be planted in a garden on his estate in the vicinity of Youghall. It is, we believe, impossible to produce another instance, in the history of the world, of the cultivation of an exotic plant having been so rapidly extended in so short a period as has elapsed since potatoes were first planted in Ireland.

Potatoes were not raised in Scotland, except in gardens, till 1728; when they were planted in the open fields by Thomas Prentice, day-labourer at Kilsyth. Prentice died at Edinburgh so late as 1792.

Those who wish to enter more at large into the history of this vegetable, may consult Dr. Campbell's Political Survey of Britain, vol. i. p. 246, (4to edit.). Smith's Ancient and Present State of the County and City of Cork, vol. i. p. 128; Sir Frederick M. Eden on the State of the Poor, vol. i. p. 508; and Wakefield's Ireland, vol. i. p. 442.—*Scotsman*.

Effects of Steel Dust.—Needle-pointers, and all who are employed in grinding upon dry stone, are subject to a serious complaint, which has hitherto baffled the skill of the medical profession. Surrounded by an atmosphere impregnated with an almost impalpable steel and grit dust, they are constantly inhaling it into their lungs, which gives rise to a fatal asthma, that generally terminates the sufferer's career at the early period of 25 to 35 years of age. It has been stated by a medical gentleman at Redditch, where the principal manufactory of needles in the kingdom is carried on, that during his practice of thirty years, he has scarcely known a solitary instance of a needle-pointer having arrived at the age of forty—sixteen or eighteen years generally producing a new race of needle-pointers. It was from an assiduous attention which Mr. Abraham had paid to the properties of magnetic power, that he was first induced to believe that he could construct an apparatus which would obviate the danger attendant upon needle-pointing. The apparatus is (what every inventor ought to have in view) extremely cheap and simple in its construction. A screen of canvas divides the room where the pointers are at work, coming directly across the grindstone, extends from the top of the room to the bottom, and made very close round the tram and the stone. An opening is cut in the canvas, directly over the stone, leaving a space between the face of the stone and the canvas of about an inch and a half, through which the stream of steel and dust is passed off behind the screen, and the current of air produced by the revolution of the stone prevents it from returning. An arrangement of magnets is fixed between the screen and the workman, which arrests the very fine particles of steel that, in passing off from the stone in an ignited state, frequently rise, from their levity, perpendicularly before the pointer. Without such a guard, these almost imperceptible particles would be inhaled at every inspiration. To render the pointer more secure, Mr. Abraham has invented other magnetical arrangements, to wear round the neck and the mouth, which are calculated to arrest every particle of the steel that may approach the latter, while the pointer is regulating any part of the machinery in the wheel. The result of Mr. Abraham's humane exertions, not only as they have been employed in alleviating the sufferings of the needle pointers, but

as they have tend to diminish the risk of those who, in Sheffield, are engaged in what is called dry grinding, has been the most flattering and gratifying. Numerous testimonials have been presented to the Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, from the manufactures, of Redditch and Hathersage, as well as from a number of respectable individuals in Sheffield, who had witnessed the surprising efficacy of Mr. Abraham's invention. The consequence has been, that the Society after maturely considering the importance of this invention, have awarded their large gold medal to Mr. Abraham, thereby testifying their high approbation his very ingenious and humane contrivance.—*Sheffield Iris*.

Present Administration.—Nothing can better illustrate the contemptible and *piddling* character of the present Administration than the following anecdote: The Noble Lord at the head of his Majesty's Government is said to have observed in conversation the other day, "We have gained a victory, and we have experienced a defeat; but the defeat is far more painful to us than the pleasure of the victory;" alluding to the election of Mr. Denman to the office of Common Serjeant, and the defeat of an eminent scholar and friend of liberty for the Lectureship of Lincoln's Inn. Surely, in times like these, Ministers would be more advantageously occupied in endeavouring to alleviate the distresses of the country, than in mixing themselves up with every Corporation election throughout the kingdom.

Small Debt Bill.—We are sorry to observe, that Mr. Scarlett has been accessory to the throwing out of the *Salford* Hundred Court (or small debt) bill. His objection was, that it placed the administration of justice in the hands of private individuals. But does not every agreement for arbitration do the same? And are not arbitrations favoured by the law? Mr. Brougham, on the other side, saw no reason why justice ought not to be brought home to the doors of every man. He wished that this measure—which had for its object the reduction of law expenses—were extended throughout the country. And why should there have been one man in Parliament of a different opinion? It is no doubt true that a Judge, whose decisions are subject to review, and whose conduct may be canvassed before the public, is to be preferred to one who, like an arbiter, decides in his closet, and on whose conduct no one can offer a remark. But if the machinery of the open courts be too expensive; if the law taxes, fees of court, and fees to counsel, have the effect of shutting the doors of such courts against nine-tenths of the population, the body of the people are exactly in the situation of outlaws, irritated by the exhibition of one-tenth of their number being able to purchase—what is denied to them, and what is dearer than any thing else to the human heart—justice! Our own small debt courts would admit of great improvements; but it is lamentable that able and respectable men should unite in withholding the benefit of such courts from the people of England. We have already, and more than once, called the public attention to the pernicious operation of law taxes. To be involved in a law-suit is in itself a great misfortune. To tax the proceedings is adding one difficulty, one evil, one misfortune to another. It is like tying a stone to the feet of a man who is already almost sinking in the water. If our courts cannot discourage undue litigation by their decisions, they cannot administer justice. If they administer justice, and present to the public a rule of conduct—a warning against unfairness,—an encouragement to upright dealing—in every one of their determinations, the party who bears the expense of obtaining this justice to himself is, at the same time, a public benefactor. Why then tax him for the public because he is under difficulties, and because, in extricating himself he confers a favour on the public? This is a subject of very great importance, and one which can hardly be too often discussed. If there is no reform here, men will be driven to supersede our courts of law by arbitration unions, some of which we know are already formed; and, if the fashionable doctrine were ultimately to prevail that nothing must be said against court proceedings, or the conduct of judges, it were far better that every case were decided in the private chamber of a private gentleman.—*Scotsman*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—805—

Irish Peasantry.

MEETING FOR THE RELIEF OF THE IRISH PEASANTRY.

Liverpool Mercury, May 17, 1822.

On Monday last, pursuant to advertisement, a public meeting was held in the Town-hall, "for the purpose of considering the distress of the unfortunate peasantry of Ireland, now suffering under the pressure of famine, and the best means of contributing to their relief." The meeting was most respectably attended. The Mayor having taken the chair, briefly stated the object of the meeting, and Mr. Topham read the requisition upon which it had been convened, which contained the names of many of the principal merchants of the town.

Mr. Alderman T. CASE then rose and said, "Mr. Mayor, I take the liberty of rising, at the request of a committee, appointed by the gentlemen whose signatures are attached to the requisition you have just read, to propose, for the adoption of this highly respectable meeting, some resolutions which appear to me to meet the objects for which we are called together. On claiming your attention thus early, I feel considerable diffidence, from the knowledge that I have around me so many gentlemen whose abilities and eloquence would do much more justice to the subject than I can promise. From an intimate knowledge, however, of the charitable and philanthropic disposition of the inhabitants of Liverpool, I have the just and well-grounded consolation to believe, that the distresses of the population of our sister island will not be neglected from any inadequacy in the advocate for their relief. I shall not, Sir, consume much of your valuable time in pointing out the distresses of Ireland, so well known to every one who hears me. In the southern and western districts of the island, the population depend for their subsistence upon potatoes. Instead of the crops being raised and stored as in this country, in Ireland they are suffered to remain in the ground till wanted for use, and, though originally productive, have been rotted or washed away by the heavy rains and floods which occurred about three months ago. It is there, then, that famine has reared her head, accompanied by her usual unwelcome attendant, typhus fever. Such is the scarcity now felt in Ireland, that many of the inhabitants have torn the bark from the trees, and raised the seed sown for the next season's supply, for the purpose of affording a scanty nutriment to almost exhausted nature. It is our duty as a nation to afford the Irish those supplies we can so well spare, and of which they stand so much in need; but I will more particularly call upon you as inhabitants of this enterprising and opulent town; I would refer you to our trade lists, from which you will perceive, that we owe much of that opulence to our intimate connexion with, and proximity to, Ireland. They have, therefore, a further claim upon our gratitude to administer speedily to their wants."—Mr. Case concluded with moving the resolutions, which will be found hereafter.*

Sir JOHN TOBIN seconded the resolutions.

Mr. SANDERS spoke to the following effect:—"Sir, it is not my intention to oppose the resolutions submitted; on the contrary, they have my hearty concurrence; but I rise, Sir, for the purpose, of making some observations as to the mode of administering relief. I am aware, Sir, that every plan proposed is entitled to consideration; but as erroneous views exist in some places as to the nature of the distress, and as plans, which I hold to be pernicious, have been projected, the sooner they are publicly reprobated the better. What, Sir, is the nature of the distress? It does not arise from a scarcity of food, and yet it has been proposed to send more. It arises from the want of money and the want of employment, consequent on the low price of agricultural produce; yet, Sir, it has been proposed to reduce them still lower, and thus to add to the distress by the ruin of thousands of wretched farmers, who have

* Mr. Case, in the course of his speech, read the following extracts from an Irish Paper:—

Tralee, May 5.—We are informed of some wretched creatures, a few miles from this town, whose sole subsistence, during a fortnight back, has been the carcases of two cows, which died of starvation.

Castlebar, May 6.—Within the last fortnight, two dead bodies have been carried through this town, to be deposited in the grave, without coffins. Nothing, not even starvation itself, more strongly proves the miserable state of destitution to which the poor are reduced, than exhibitions of this description; for such is, we may say, the natural repugnance, at least in this country, to committing the once animated dust of those we knew to the too rough and unsheltered embrace of its parent earth, that if any practicable exertions on the part of the survivors could prevent it, such exertions would, most assuredly, not be left untried. It may be reasonably presumed, that both these poor creatures died for want of food. On inquiring into the death of the last of them, named Moony, after his corpse had passed by yesterday, we learned that it was attributable to this most melancholy cause.

just been enabled to escape from the fangs of the bailiff, who have just escaped the horrors of being sold up, and turned out houseless and penniless. I cannot imagine an act of greater cruelty and oppression than such an interference with the natural market of the farmer, who has produced a commodity which he is willing to sell at a ruinous price; but this measure would go to the length of saying, he shall not sell it at all. I am aware, that we are not met to discuss the grievances of the agriculturists, but I submit, with great confidence, that in stretching out our hand to relieve one class, it is our bounden duty to take care that we do not ruin another. I have heard of another proposition of rather a singular character: it has been proposed to apply for permission to send bonded corn to feed the Irish; and if the author of that plan is present and disposed to bring it forward, I am ready to meet him. But I trust that he will abandon it, or transmit it to a certain assembly, where plans are just at this time in great request—where they are received, debated, laughed at, and rejected as though the distresses of the country were beyond a remedy, but not beneath a joke. No man, Sir, can be more sensible of the miseries of Ireland than myself. I have traversed the country in periods of comparative prosperity, and yet I have witnessed such scenes as this meeting would not credit were I to recite them. The miseries of Ireland are the result of an infinite number of causes, some remote and some proximate; but all, I trust, capable of gradual amelioration. He, however, who expects that the Government can accomplish this, and speedily too, is greatly mistaken. What can the Government accomplish (but little, I fear) in a population divided among themselves? One party sends members to Parliament to revile another.—the absentee leaves his estate in the hands of a ruthless agent, who extracts every penny from the hard earnings of the tenant—the land is divided and subdivided till at last the poor peasant is compelled to subsist exclusively on potatoes. Sir, the people of this unfortunate country have been so long oppressed, that it has become their curse to be satisfied with too little. Potatoes are their only luxury and their only food. Oppression and neglect have deprived them of all resource, and ignorance has nearly destroyed in them the natural disposition of man to better his condition. I have heard them characterized as a nation of rebels; but it is to be wondered at, that a vast population so circumstanced should be occasionally betrayed into acts of disorder? What sort of rebels have they proved in our fleets? What sort of rebels have they proved in our armies? When Badajoz was stormed and captured, my Lord Wellington crossed the citadel, and an Irish regiment exclaimed, 'What think you of the Irish rebels now, my Lord?' I have heard it imputed to the Irish, that they have brought all their distresses on themselves, but the imputation is base and false. Mr. Goulbourn has well observed, 'that the materials of disturbance have been collecting ever since the peace. Peace deranged the industry of the country—it diverted it into new channels, and inflicted the severest distress on the people; and when, in 1810, they had begun to supply the manufacturers with bread, instead of victualling the army and navy, Mr. Peel's Bill was passed, and gave a blow to the agricultural interests, from which many of the occupiers and owners of land never will recover. I should like to know what share of these measures can be imputed to them. His Majesty's ministers wisely established the peace, the "collective wisdom" of Parliament passed Mr. Peel's Bill, and yet we are told that they are the authors of their own ruin. I apprehend that those who thus accuse them mistake cause for effect: the late disturbances have been the effect, and not the cause, of hunger and poverty. Those, who thus accuse them, must be prepared to show, that the crop of potatoes was destroyed by the Whitebays, and not by a visitation of Providence, or they will not be able to make out their case. Labeled and oppressed as that country always is, hundreds of thousands are at this moment suffering the direst extremity of want—famine and disease desolate the land; but the cry of distress has reached us, and, I trust, we shall answer it as fellow-subjects, as men, and as Christians, and then Sir, 'the blessings of those who are ready to perish will fall upon us.'

Colonel WILLIAMS then rose. He was, he said, very glad to find the doors of the hall open, at last, to the discussion of political grievances; and if those doors had been oftener open to such discussions, much of the evil would have been prevented which the meeting were then met to deplore and to relieve. There was, he perceived, a pretty general anxiety to shuffle off upon Divine Providence the blame of all the evils which afflicted these kingdoms. But the attempt was too gross to succeed. A celebrated writer had said, that "men are civilized in proportion to the quantity of wheat they use." But was wheaten bread the staple food of the people of Ireland? No; they subsist upon potatoes, and eat the same root on which their hogs are fed. His friend, Mr. Sanders, had well said, in his manly speech, that "Irishmen are satisfied with too little." It was certainly the problem of all problems, that whilst Ireland was importing into Liverpool all kinds of provisions, we are met to subscribe money to buy Irishmen food to fill their bellies! What was the cause of so singular a state of things? It rose out of the misery of the people of Ireland. So oppressed are they with poverty, that the great bulk of them live in the same hovels and eat out of the same dishes with their hogs. Now this was an evil, a radical evil, which

must be cured; and though the meeting were met to endeavour to relieve the pressing wants of the people, yet they would do very little good, if they did not endeavour to prevent the recurrence of such evils in future. He had the evidence of two Secretaries of Ireland, Mr. Grant and Mr. Goulburn (pretty good authority, the meeting would allow) for asserting, that the evils of Ireland sprung out of misgovernment. These evils had been depicted, with great force, in a charge delivered by Judge Fletcher more than eight years ago. That Learned Judge enumerated a great number of evils which press upon Ireland, evils which have, at length, deprived her population of the means of subsistence. Sir John Newport, an Irish member of great respectability, had also given a history of the ills of Ireland; and many other members of the House of Commons had lately shown the deplorable neglect which the interests of Ireland have experienced at our hands. But notwithstanding all this, it was remarkable, that, whenever the ills of the sister island have been brought before Parliament, the ministers have said, "Don't press the miseries of Ireland upon our attention this year. The state of that country is under our deep consideration; and by next year we shall have an answer to give you." Mr. Wee had recently painted, in striking colours, the misery of Ireland; and Sir J. Newport, after bringing its state before the Commons, a few weeks ago, withdrew his motion, on the promise of these very men that they will begin seriously to look into the matter! Was this to be endured? It was highly proper that every man should stand forward, on the present melancholy occasion, and contribute his mite towards relieving the immediate and urgent wants of Ireland; but he disagreed with some gentlemen, when they said that the Government is not the quarter to look to for relief. The public stock was, he contended, the place from which a starving nation were to be relieved. What could individual benevolence do towards relieving such distress as now prevailed in Ireland? It could not support the people for four months. But when the Government was called upon to relieve this distress, "Oh! it will," exclaimed Mr. Goulburn, "cost us £100,000!" Well, and suppose it should? They have employed £400,000 much worse. Old George Rose and his family have got no less than £400,000 out of the public purse; the late Marquis of Buckingham got double that sum out of it; and are we to be told, that it is not the purse out of which to relieve a famishing peasantry? The purses of individuals would be opened freely; but they could only be auxiliary to the public purse. He should beg leave to read, as it was the fashion to read—(a laugh)—he did not mean to detain them long, although he might read a volume if he gave the details of all the misery of Ireland; and no man could go into that country without having his heart torn and lacerated with grief at the sad spectacle which its inhabitants presented. No Lord Lieutenant ever went into it without being a friend to it ever after. He (Colonel Williams) had resided there, and he loved and respected its inhabitants. A more open-hearted people than the Irish never existed. But they had been despoiled, and ruined, and impoverished by misrule, and were now reduced to a state worse than that endured by countries doomed to live under a rigorous, and avowed despotism. Upon this subject he would read to them the remarks of a gifted Irishwoman, and a woman, the meeting would allow, was no bad judge of such matters. Lady Morgan, describing her route from Piacenza to Florence, observes: "The corn fields, which follow each other in unbroken succession, are planted with lofty trees, for the support of vines that hang from branch to branch, and from tree to tree, in rich festoons of fruit and foliage. At their root, the melon or the pumpkin creeps, and oenopie whatever space remains beneath. Every where, as we passed along, was to be seen the slender vignajuolo (vine-dresser) mounted on a ladder, so white and slim that it seemed to be made of peeled reeds; while girls, in the picturesque dresses of the country, stood below to receive the grapes in wicker baskets. These were images of beauty and abundance, repeated at every step from Piacenza to Florence; and the prosperity they indicate, gives no false picture of the fortunes of the peasantry, who form, perhaps, the happiest class of the Italian population. But even here nature, all lovely as she is, would smile in vain, if placed under such circumstances as operate in Ireland, to degrade the labourer and to ruin the soil. An Irish landlord, an Irish tithe-proctor, an agent of an Irish absentee, a rack-rent, a double hierarchy, and an overwhelming taxation, would exhaust the fertility even of this happy region, would convert industry into a gambling speculation, exchange daily labour for nightly theft and violence, and convert decency and regularity into rage and drunkenness. Against such ruinous combinations of society, nature, in her amplest bounty, is wholly powerless; for the more abundant her gifts, the more prolific her harvests, the deeper is the ruin of the unfortunate cultivator. Surely it is a dreary penalty paid for the enjoyments of foreign scenery, to have the heart dragged back by inevitable comparison at every step, and to see, even in the oppression and misrule of Italian principalities—a prosperity too farcically contrasting with the distresses and degradation of the land of one's birth and affections. At every step a conviction is forced upon the mind, either that the boasted constitution of England is inadequate to the prosperity of society, or that the Irish nation is mocked with its semblance,

and has never enjoyed it but under those corruptions, which are ever fatal in proportion to the excellence they strive to stimulate."—Such was the glowing and indignant language of Lady Morgan. He would now, as he had the admissions of Mr. Grant and Mr. Goulburn that the evils of Ireland sprung from misgovernment, take the liberty of proposing to the meeting two resolutions to be added to those which had been proposed by Alderman Case. The gallant Colonel then read the following resolutions:

"That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the unhappy condition of Ireland, at the present moment, is the result of much abuse of power, and of neglect and oppression on the part of the landlords, clergy, and others of that country; which evils have confessedly existed for a great length of time, reflecting great discredit upon former administrators of the Government, and demanding the prompt and effectual interference of the present."

"That although it may be expedient to raise a fund, to alleviate the growing and intolerable sufferings of the famishing people, this meeting by no means recognises the principle of individuals being called upon to rectify evils which it is the duty of Governments to prevent."

Mr. DUNLEVIE said, that he had recently been in Limerick, and could vouch for the truth of the statements which the meeting had heard from Mr. Case. He had there witnessed distress, to detail which would only wound the feelings of the meeting. It had been said, that Ireland was disaffected. Irishmen are not disaffected. They are truly loyal. In the recent disturbances, they waged not war against their King and their country: the King is enthroned in the hearts and the affections of a grateful people. It was true that they had wrongs and grievances to complain of; and they traced much of their suffering, and wretchedness, and poverty, to the non-residence of their nobility and their gentry. Still they were grateful, and every Irishman ought to be grateful, for the manner in which England came forward to relieve their wants and their sufferings. Relief was much wanted, and what might be given would, he could assure the meeting, be thankfully received.

Dr. CROMPTON wished to make an observation or two upon what had fallen from Colonel Williams. Although he agreed with him respecting the misgovernment of Ireland, yet he should not agree with him, that Government could be expected to supply the wants of the peasantry. It was not in the power of ministers to do so: it was impossible; for they had honestly declared, that it was necessary to keep up useless places and pensions for the support of what Lord Londonderry called the influence of the crown, but which he (Dr. Crompton) called a system of corruption, which was fast hastening to an end. To support that influence it had even been requisite to reduce the salaries of many faithful, though not perhaps sufficiently influential, adherents; and, under these circumstances, it was not possible they could afford relief to the Irish peasantry, who had no influence at all.

Alderman CASE rose, and observed, that it would not, he presumed, be necessary, to put Col. Williams's resolution to the vote, as no gentleman had seconded them. He begged leave to protest, in the face of that meeting, against tacking the gallant Colonel's resolutions to those which he had had the honour to propose. It might be well to consider, hereafter, what causes had led to the present misery of Ireland; but whilst that meeting was deliberating, nay, at the very moment he was addressing them, hundreds of their fellow-subjects might be dying from hunger.

Colonel WILLIAMS declared, that he was very careless about his resolutions; but if they were tacked to the original ones, they would not for one hour withhold relief from the suffering Irish. They admitted the extreme importance and imminency of the state in which Ireland was at this moment; but they went farther, and explained the chief causes which had led to so deplorable a state of things.

Mr. EGERTON SMITH addressed the chair, and observed, that he should not have risen, had any other individual presented himself. He could not, however, suffer the resolutions moved by so patriotic and disinterested a man as Colonel Williams, to be left unseconded.

The MAYOR decided, that, as the additional resolutions were not comprehended in the terms of the requisition, they could not be put.

Mr. SMITH, in continuation, observed, that he should avail himself of the opportunity of making a very few remarks on the occasion. It was impossible to regard the question divested of political considerations; and although no one could be more gratified than himself with those generous efforts in favour of the starving peasants of Ireland, which were now witnessed in so many parts of the kingdom,—yet he must declare his opinion, that the relief for Ireland ought to have originated long since with the Government. The ministers, he observed, deserved the censure of that meeting, and of the country, for their supineness on such an occasion. They had had ample warning of approaching famine. So far back as November last, Mr. Denham, in the course of his speech on the recent disturbances in Ireland, observed that they might be traced, in a great degree, to the floods having washed away the fuel, and the potatoes

having rotted in the ground, threatening a famine at no very distant period. "Strange," continued Mr. Smith in conclusion, "that a minister, who has bestowed so much pains upon the backs of the poor Irish, should be so wholly unmindful of their bellies."

The original resolutions were then put from the Chair, and carried unanimously.

Colonel WILLIAMS, in moving the thanks of the meeting to the Mayor for his able and impartial conduct in the chair, said, that Mr. Case having given him a hint, that, as the causes of the distress of Ireland had not then been gone into, he (Colonel Williams) was of opinion, that it would be very well to have a future meeting for discussing them; and he had not the slightest doubt, that their worthy friend, the Mayor, would accede to a requisition for that purpose.

The MAYOR desired that his silence might not be taken for consent, for he could not pledge himself to call any meeting until he knew what was its object.

The meeting then separated.

Alderman Waithman v. John Bull.

On Saturday last, in the Court of King's Bench, Alderman Waithman obtained a verdict of £500 of damages against Weaver, Shackell, and Arrowsmith, the ostensible printer and proprietors of the *JOHN BULL* newspaper. The libels chiefly complained of were charges of Mr. Waithman's having, (so far back as 1808) fourteen years ago, knowingly purchased two shawls from a swindler, at half value, and made a false return of his income upon oath. For this, it was observed by the Lord Chief Justice, in summing up, Mr. W. "might have sought redress by a criminal information, or an indictment, rather than an action for damages. He certainly might have taken either of these courses; but, had he done so, it would have been said, that he offered no opportunity to the defendants of proving the truth of their allegations, WHICH HE HAD DONE BY THE COURSE HE HAD CHOSEN." Mr. Waithman, therefore, has taken the most honourable method of wiping off all stain from his character, which he has done effectually; but what is to be thought of those who thus make a practice of raking up all the circumstances of private life, with the view of fixing some calumny upon them? As Mr. Scarlett stated, "A liability to free remarks on his public conduct was the price paid for celebrity; but such political hostility implied nothing base, nothing dishonourable, nothing ungenerous, nothing which ought even to disturb individual friendship. Formerly the game of politics was regarded as a game of honour, into which it was thought base to introduce the private failings of an antagonist,—and far more to invent them. The defendants, however, regarded a traffic in libel as a source of honourable gain. The morality of which they made profession was, that the appearance of any man in support of a public cause gave them a right to destroy his means of honest livelihood, and to inflict the keenest agony on his mind. He (Mr. S.) knew not how others might feel, but he would take the liberty to express his own belief, that they, who would thus employ the press, ought not to be estimated differently from the braves who lent out their arms to ASSASSINATE IN THE DARK. THOSE WHOM THEIR PAYMASTERS MARKED OUT FOR THEIR VENGEANCE." And every honourable mind must think exactly with Mr. Scarlett. The wretched creatures who hire themselves out as the instruments of slandering and vilifying individuals on private grounds, are worse than braves; since the person who murders even in the dark exposes himself to some danger. But such libellers expose themselves to none. No man can look upon them as his equal; and they are beyond the vengeance of the law. An act of grace, or a decree of *cessio honorum*, would rid them of damages to any amount; and their employers would, all the while, keep them living better in gaol, than they could afford to do elsewhere by any honest employment. If reached at all, therefore, they must be reached through the demons that employ them; and those—who are little better—who countenance their productions, by purchasing and reading them. Such crimes cannot be committed, upon system, without drawing down, some day or other, a terrible retribution on the heads of those who perpetrate them and abet them. There are persons, we know, who from weakness cannot see,—or from design pretend not to see—any difference between comments on the public and official acts of public men, and invidious and malignant statements respecting private conduct. But such persons are not to be reasoned with.

New Curs for Love.—A hopeless swain, about six miles from Kental, not meeting with a suitable return to his passion, was advised to eat as many boiled eggs as he could, in order to do away with the killing flame. To this prescription he resorted, and actually devoured one hundred hard-boiled eggs, every four days, for eight weeks!—"His great revenge had stomach for them all."

The Clerk of the Chapel of Ease at Meltham, in York-shire, to recover a lost horse, posted up the following notice:—"Stolen, or otherwise carried away, from Hellam, a horse, ten hands high, four feet, one a black one; God save the King! with a pack saddle on his back."

Lord Byron's "Cain."

LETTER FROM LORD BYRON TO MR. MURRAY.

Pisa, February 8, 1822.

DEAR SIR,

Attacks upon me were to be expected; but I perceive one upon you in the *Papers*, which I confess that I did not expect. How, or in what manner, you can be considered responsible for what I publish, I am at a loss to conceive. If "Cain" be blasphemous, *Paradise Lost* is blasphemous; and the words of the Oxford gentleman, "Evil, be thou my good," are from that very Poem, from the mouth of Satan; and is there any thing more in that of Lucifer in the *Mystery*? Cain is nothing more than a drama, not a piece of argument. If Lucifer and Cain speak as the first murderer and the first rebel may be supposed to speak, surely all the rest of the personages talk also according to their characters; and the stronger passions have ever been permitted to the drama. I have even avoided introducing the Deity, as in Scripture, (though Milton does, and not very wisely either;) but have adopted his angel, as sent to Cain, instead, on purpose to avoid shocking any feelings on the subject, by falling short of, what all uninspired men must fall short in, viz. giving an adequate notion of the effect of the presence of Jehovah. The old *Mysteries* introduced him liberally enough, and all this is avoided in the new one.

The attempt to *bully* you, because they think it will not succeed with me, seems to me as atrocious an attempt as ever disgraced the times. What! when Gibbon's, Hume's, Priestley's, and Drummond's publishers have been allowed to rest in peace for seventy years, are you to be singled out for a work of *fiction*, not of history or argument? There must be something at the bottom of this—some private enemy of your own: it is otherwise incredible.

I can only say, "*Me—me adsum qui feci*," that any proceedings directed against you, I beg may be transferred to me, who am willing and ought to endure them all; that if you have lost money by the publication, I will refund any, or all of the copyright; that I desire you will say, that both you and Mr. Gifford remonstrated against the publication, as also Mr. Hobhouse; that I alone occasioned it, and I alone am the person who either legally or otherwise should bear the burden. If they prosecute, I will come to England; that is, if by meeting it in my own person, I can save yours. Let me know—you shan't suffer for me, if I can help it. Make any use of this letter which you please.—Yours ever,

BYRON.

Sporting.

STATE OF THE ODDS.—BETTING-ROOM, JUNE 3, 1822.

ASCOT HEATH.

Oatlands, . . . Master Henry the Favorite.
King's Plate, . . Centaur the Favorite.
Tent Stakes, . . 6 to 4 on Pastille.

ST. LEGER.

5 to 1 against Swap.	14 to 1 against Newbyth.
8 to 1 against Ajax.	20 to 1 against Theodore. (taken)
12 to 1 against Pilgarlick.	25 to 1 against Dupore. (do.)
13 to 1 against Mandane. (taken)	25 to 1 against Negotiator. (do.)

Races this Month.—Ascot commences this day; Guildford, on the 12th; Bibury and Hampton, on the 18th; Stamford, on the 25th; and Bath, on the 26th.

The Duke of Grafton has been particularly successful; a third of all the winning at Newmarket having gone into his pocket. Mr. Prendergast's mare, the Prodigy, has surpassed all performances in the annals of the turf. She was got by Rainbow out of Janet.

Sparring.—The Fives' Court was very respectably attended yesterday, for the Benefit of the Distressed Irish. The Great Captain of the Milling Forces was the promoter of this laudable act; the whole of the Pugilistic Corps mustered upon the occasion, and, by their exertions, appeared to give additional satisfaction. The day was not a favourable one to the cause, it being a great day at Tattersall's, and thousands in the Fancy had left for Ascot. The sets-to were of the best order. The best bout was between Ben Burn and Shelton, formidable left-hand hitters, and the exchanges meant no fun; it was a combination of science and let-loose, which was warmly applauded. Burn had best. Cribb and Spring displayed science too good humouredly.—Randall and Holt made an excellent set-to, and, as usual, had a scientific idea in every movement.—Curtis and Cooper, the gipsy, had a good turn; but the gipsy's superior length and weight made but few points on his opponent, a master-piece of pugilistic talent. Turner set-to with Parish, and had decidedly the best of it. The company left well satisfied.

Greece.

BY THE TRANSATLANTIC BYRON.

Land of the brave!—where lie inurn'd
The shrouded forms of mortal clay,
In whom the fire of valour burn'd,
And blazed upon the battle's fray;
Land where the gallant Spartan few
Bled at Thermopylae of yore,
When death his purple garment threw
On Helle's consecrated shore!

Land of the muse! within thy bowers
Her soul entrancing echoes rung,
While on their curse the rapid hours
Paused at the melody she sung—
Till every grave and every hill,
And every stream that flowed along,
From morn to night repeated still
The winning harmony of song.

Land of dead heroes—living slaves—
Shall glory gild thy clime no more?
Her banners float above thy waves,
Where proudly it hath swept before?
Hath not remembrance then a charm,
To break the fetters and the chain?
To bid thy children nerve the arm,
And strike for freedom once again?

Not coward souls—the light which shone
On Leonidas' war-empurpled day—
The light which beamed on Marathon,
Hath lost its splendour, cease'd to play!
And thou art but a shadow now,
With helmet shatter'd—spear in rust—
Thy honour but a dream—and thou
Despis'd—degraded—in the dust!

Where sleeps the spirit that of old
Dashed down to earth the Persian plume,
Who the loud chaunt of triumph told
How fatal was the despot's doom?
The bold three hundred—where are they,
Who died on battle's gory breast?
Tyrants have trampled on the clay,
Where death has hush'd them into rest.

Yet fida, yet upon thy bill
A glory shines of ages fled,
And fame her light is pouring still,
Not on the living—but the dead!
But 'tis the dim spectral light,
Which sheds a faint and feeble ray,
As moon-beams on the brow of night,
When tempests sweep upon their way.

Greece! yet awake thee from thy trance—
Behold thy banner waves afar—
Behold the glittering weapon's glance
Along the gleaming front of war!
A gallant chief, of high emprise,
Is urging foremost in the field,
Who calls upon thee to raise
In might—in majesty reveal'd

In vain, in vain the hero calls,
In vain he sounds the trumpet loud;
His banner totters—see, it falls
In ruin, Freedom's battle shroud.
Thy children have no soul to dare
Such deeds as glorified their sires,—
Their valour but a meteor's glare,
Which gleams a moment, and expires.

Lost laud; where genius made his reign,
And rear'd his golden arch on high;
Where science rais'd her sacred fane,
Its summit peering to the sky:
Upon thy clime the midnight deep
Of ignorance hath brooded long,
And in the tomb, forgotten, sleep
The sons of science and of song.

The sun hath set,—the evening storm
Hath pass'd in giant fury by,
To blast the beauty of thy form,
And spread its pall upon the sky;
Gone is thy glory's diadem,
And Freedom never more shall cease
To pour her mournful requiem
O'er blighted, lost, degraded Greece!

New York, October 6, 1821.*

FLORIO.

* Subsequent events have shown that these reproaches were premature and undeserved.—Ed.

Moral Reflections.

WRITTEN ON THE CROSS OF ST. PAUL'S

The following piece of humour, from the LONDON MAGAZINE just published, is a pleasant caricature sketch of the conglomeration of ideas, the "cogitabundity of cogitation," which attends a predetermination to look down from high places, and be contemplative:

The man that pays his pence, and goes
Up to thy lofty cross, St. Paul,
Looks over London's naked nose.
Women and men:
The world is all beneath his ken,
He sits above the ball.
He seems on Mount Olympus' top,
Among the Gods, by Jupiter! and lets drop
His eyes from the empyreal clouds
On mortal crowds.

Seen from these skies;
How small those emmets in our eyes!
Some carry little sticks, and one
His eggs, to warm them in the sun:
Dear, what a hustle
And bustle!
And there's my aunt. I know her by her waist,
So long and thin,
And so pinch'd in,
Just in the pismire taste.
Oh! what are men?—Beings so small,
That, should I fall
Upon their little heads, I must
Crush them by hundreds into dust?
And what is life? and all its ages—
There's seven stages!
Torham green! Chelsea! Putney! Fulham?
Brentford! and Kew!
And Tooting too!
And oh! what very little nags to pull'em.
Yet each would seem a horse indeed,
If here at Paul's tip-top we'd got'em,
Although, like Cinderella's breed,
They're mice at bottom.
Then let me not despise a horse,
Though he looks small from Paul's high cross!
Since he would be, as near the sky,
— Fourteen hands high.

What is this world, with London in its lap?
Mogg's Map.
The Thames, that ebbs and flows in its broad channel?
A tidy kennel.
The bridges stretching from its banks?
Stone planks.
Ah me! hence could I read an admonition
To mad Ambition!
But that he would not listen to my call,
Though I should stand upon the cross and ball.

INSCRIPTION ON THE COLLAR OF A LAP DOG.

On ne promet point de largesse
A celui qui me tronnera;
Qu'il me rapporte à ma maîtresse,
Pour récompense il la verra.

Whoever finds and don't forsake me,
Is promised nought in way of gain;
But let him to my mistress take me,
And he shall see her for his pains.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—809—

Agricultural Protection.

Nothing can be more clearly established, than that low prices of corn are for the interest of the farmer and of every other class of society; high prices are incompatible with low wages, and high wages cannot exist with high profits.—RICARDO.

Mr. Ricardo has just published an excellent and well-timed pamphlet on the agricultural question. We do not indeed believe that it will be able to stop the progress of those measures of increased restriction recommended in the late Report of the Agricultural Committee. But its own intrinsic worth, and the influence it must derive from the character and deserved reputation of its author, cannot fail to make it contribute powerfully to the general diffusion of sounder opinions on this most important subject; and it is to this that we must trust for the future abolition of the restrictive system. Science will ultimately beat error out of the field. The present system of corn laws never would have been organised had not the farmers supposed they would be advantageous to their peculiar interests; but the experience of the last seven years has already gone far to prove the extreme erroneousness of this opinion, and to enable them to discover their real operation and tendency. The sophistical reasoning of Messrs. Webb Hall, Gooch, and Co., and the empirical and delusive nature of the remedy proposed by them for the relief of the present distress has been detected and exposed. The attention of the farmers has been excited to a consideration of the real causes of the grievances under which they are now suffering. They are beginning to lose their confidence in the efficacy of monopolies and prohibitory regulations: And we have little doubt that, before other seven years are elapsed, the majority of them will be satisfied that oppressive restrictions on the importation of foreign corn are as certainly injurious to them as they are to the other classes of community.

Mr. Ricardo begins his pamphlet by exposing the fallacy of the opinions entertained by the agricultural leaders on the subject of remunerating prices. Remunerative price is justly defined, by Mr. Ricardo, to be "that price at which corn can be raised paying all charges, including rent and leaving to the grower a fair profit on his capital." It must, therefore, rise according as population increases, or as restrictions on the importation of comparatively cheap foreign corn force recourse to be had to poorer soils. It is stated, by Messrs. Iveson, Wakefield, and other witnesses, examined by the Agricultural Committee of last year, that the best lands under cultivation in England yield from 32 to 40 bushels an acre of wheat, while the poorest yield only from 8 to 12 bushels. Now, it is plain, from this statement, that if the best lands only were cultivated, the remunerative price of corn would not exceed a third or a fourth part of what it must amount to when the worst lands are cultivated. When a given expenditure of capital and labour applied to the cultivation of the finest soil obtains a return of 36 quarters, and when the same expenditure applied to the cultivation of an inferior soil obtains only a return of 18 quarters, the price, in order to be remunerative, must be doubled: when a return of only 12 quarters is obtained, the price must be trebled; and when the return sinks to 9 quarters it must be quadrupled! It is absurd, therefore, to attempt to found any argument in favour of the restrictive system, on the alleged necessity of securing a remunerative price to the farmers. If the ports were thrown open to the free importation of foreign corn, prices would fall, or rather an end would be put to all expectation of their rising to a higher level than that to which they have now fallen; but as, in such circumstances, inferior lands would be thrown out of tillage, the price would still continue sufficiently high to remunerate the farmers who continued to cultivate the superior lands. In fact, prices, if they are steady, are equally remunerative at 25s. 50s. and 100s. a-quarter! All the difference is, that, in the first case, none but the very best soils will be cultivated, and that, in the last case, cultivation will be extended over those that are exceedingly poor and unproductive. But is this higher price and extension of cultivation not an advantage? Most certainly it is not. "A high price," says Mr. RICARDO, "becomes necessary to compensate for the smaller quantity of produce which is obtained; but this higher price must never be considered as a good. It would not have existed if the same return had been obtained with less labour—it would not have existed if by the application of labour to manufactures, we had indirectly obtained the corn by the exportation of those manufactures in exchange for it. A high price, if it be the effect of a great cost of production, is an evil, and not a good; the price is high, because a great deal of labour is bestowed in obtaining the corn. If only a little labour was bestowed upon it, more of the labour of the country, which constitutes its only real source of wealth, would have been at its disposal to procure other necessities and enjoyments."

Having shown that the agriculturists would be certain of obtaining a remunerating price in the event of the restrictions on importation being abolished, Mr. Ricardo proceeds to consider the effects of a rise of wages, and of an increase of taxation on the price of corn. We are happy to observe, that the opinions of Mr. Ricardo, on these points, coincide

exactly with the statements which we have had frequent occasion to lay before our readers. A rise of wages equally affects all classes of producers. If the farmer is obliged to pay 10 per cent. more wages to his labourers, the clothier, the hatter, the shoe-maker, &c. must do the same. The relative value of the commodities produced by them will, therefore, continue unaffected. The same quantity of corn will exchange for the same quantity of clothes, hats, shoes, &c. that it did before wages rose. This rise will lower profits, but it does not and cannot raise prices. "Even," to use the words of Mr. Ricardo, "if the price of commodities rose, no producer would be benefited; for of what consequence could it be to him to sell his commodity at an advance of 10 or 20 per cent., if he were, in his turn, obliged to give 10 or 20 per cent. more for every commodity which he purchased? He would be precisely in the same condition, whether he sold his corn for 10 or 20 per cent. advance, and gave an additional 10 or 20 per cent. for his clothes, hats, shoes, &c. as if he sold his corn at the usual price, and bought all the commodities which he consumed at the prices which he had before given for them. No one class of producers, then, is entitled to protection on account of a rise of wages, because a rise of wages equally affects all producers; it does not raise the price of commodities, but diminishes profits; and, if it did raise the price of commodities, it would raise them all in the same proportion, and would not, therefore, alter their exchangeable value. It is only when commodities are altered in exchangeable value, by the interference of government, that any tax, which shall act as a protection against the importation of a foreign commodity, can be justifiable."

But the same reasoning which shews that a rise of wages will not justify the imposition of protecting duties, shews also that no increase in the amount of those taxes, which equally effect every class of producers, can justify them. A tax which equally affects every description of products, leaves their relative values exactly where it found them. It does not render any particular class less able to withstand the unrestricted competition of foreigners than the others, and cannot, therefore, entitle them to a protecting duty. But if higher duties, if, for example, a duty of 20 per cent. were laid exclusively on a particular class of commodities, while the duties on all other commodities only amounted to 10 per cent. the relative value of the highly taxed commodities would be proportionably increased, and their producers would be entitled to demand a protecting duty on the importation of such commodities from abroad to the extent of the excess of duty exclusively affecting them, or of 10 per cent. So long, however, as the home producers enjoy a partial or total monopoly of the market, as the agriculturists have done since 1815, they have it plainly in their power, by simply diminishing the supply, to throw the burden of all taxes affecting their produce on the consumers in general, and have, therefore, no right whatever to complain of their subjecting them to any peculiar hardship. But if the ports were opened without a protecting duty equal to that laid exclusively on the commodities produced at home being laid on the same commodities when imported from other countries, the home producers having it no longer in their power to limit the supply, or to raise their prices proportionably to the tax, would be obliged to abandon their business. But it is for the interest of the public, as Mr. Ricardo has observed, "that the home producer should not be driven from a trade which, under a system of free competition, he would have chosen, and to which he would adhere if every other commodity were taxed equally with that which he produces. A tax affecting him exclusively is, in fact, a bounty to that amount on the importation of the same commodity from abroad; and to restore competition to its just level, it would be necessary not only to subject the imported commodity to an equal tax, but to allow a drawback also, equal to the tax, on the exportation of the home made commodity."

Tithes, and a part of the poor rates form the only considerable taxes which exclusively affect the produce of the soil in England. Mr. RICARDO is of opinion that their effect may be estimated, in order to avoid all cavilling, so high as 10s. a-quarter on wheat and other grain in proportion; and he is further of opinion, that for the reasons above stated, it would be proper to accompany the abolition of the restrictive system with the imposition of an equivalent permanent duty on all foreign corn imported, and to grant a drawback of 7s. on its exportation. Perhaps this plan is, all things considered, one of the least objectionable that could be proposed. That it is extremely favourable to the landlords cannot indeed be disputed. There is a peculiarity in agriculture to which Mr. RICARDO has not adverted, and which renders the imposition of countervailing duties, which is proper and beneficial in every other instance, inexpedient, and generally injurious in the particular instance of the importation of the raw produce of the soil! If a direct tax of 10 per cent. were laid exclusively on the hats produced in England, the hatters would most likely be ruined, were foreigners permitted to import hats duty free. But such is not the case with the raisers of corn. The imposition of a duty of 10 per cent. or of a tithe, on the corn raised at home, at the same time that the foreign corn imported is exempted from it, would not, however paradoxical the assertion may at first sight appear, really place the home growers in a comparatively disadvantageous position. The whole effect of an unrestricted importation of this kind would be to

cause such a small additional quantity of bad land to be thrown out of cultivation as would enable the farmers to obtain eleven quarters for the same outlay that would otherwise be required to obtain ten quarters. As soon as the culture of this inferior land had been abandoned, the farmers would have nothing to fear from foreign competition. They would still obtain the same rate of profit that was obtained by the undertakers of businesses; and the consumers would be able to purchase their corn for 10s. less than it will be possible to sell it for, should the plan recommended by Mr. RICARDO be adopted. If it is objected, that by an arrangement of this kind we should really throw the whole burden of tithes and other taxes exclusively affecting the land on the landlords, we answer, that we have only a choice of difficulties. If we will not repeal the taxes in question, they must fall somewhere; and if they do not fall on rent, they must fall, where they will be ten times more pernicious, on profits!

This, too, is Mr. RICARDO's own opinion. "With a permanently high price of corn," he observes, "caused by increased labour on the land, proportional wages would be high; and as commodities would not rise on account of the rise of wages, profits would necessarily fall. If goods worth £1000 require at one time labour which cost £800, and at another the price of the same quantity of labour is raised to £900, profits will fall from £200 to £100. Profits would not fall in one trade only but in all. High wages, when general, equally effect the profits of the farmer, the manufacturer, and the merchant. There is no other way of keeping profits up but by keeping wages down. In this view of the law of profits it will at once be seen how important it is that so essential a necessary as corn, which so powerfully affects wages, should be at a low price; and how injurious it must be to the community generally, that, by prohibitions against importation, we should be driven to the cultivation of our poorer lands to feed our increasing population."

But, notwithstanding the paramount importance of a high rate of profits, and notwithstanding it would be extremely easy, as we have just shown, for the farmers, by a small restriction of cultivation, to withstand the competition of untaxed foreign corn, still the great and signal advantages that would result from throwing the ports open to the free importation of foreign corn, subject to a duty of 10s. would incline us to wave all objections to its imposition. The levying of such a duty would take from the landlords every pretence for affirming that they had been unjustly dealt with, or that their interests had been sacrificed for the sake of the other classes. If they refuse to accept this liberal offer, their motives for rejecting it cannot be misconstrued. It will then be evident to the whole world, that they mean to place and maintain their interests in direct opposition to those of the other classes; or, which is the same thing, that they have determined to purchase a temporary and evanescent advantage, by supporting a system of domestic policy which must ultimately prove as ruinous to them as to their customers. It is a fallacy and an absurdity to suppose that it is possible permanently to sustain the value of raw produce in one country at a far higher level than its value in other countries. We might as well expect that a snow-ball could be cast into a furnace without being melted! A relatively high price of the necessities of life, by raising wages and reducing the rate of profit, must force capital abroad, and prove in the end destructive of the commerce and manufactures of the country; and when these have declined—when the consumers have been deprived of the power to pay high prices, what will become of the landlords and farmers, and what will then be the advantage of monopolies and restrictions?

In order to give time to withdraw capital from poor lands, and to avoid the risk of giving any sudden shock to a system which has been long established, Mr. RICARDO proposes that the agriculturists should be allowed to retain the monopoly of the home market till the price rises to 70s. a quarter; that a duty of 20s. a quarter should then be imposed on foreign corn imported; and that this duty should be reduced 1s. a year till it fell to 10s., when it should become permanent, and the system of limiting prices and averages be for ever abolished. This is the only part of Mr. RICARDO's pamphlet of which we cannot approve. Had agriculture been in a tolerably prosperous condition during the last six or seven years, and had the price of corn been now near 70s., it would certainly have been highly inexpedient, suddenly, to have adopted any measure which must have occasioned an instant reduction of price, and the withdrawal of capital from large tracts of inferior land. But such is not the present situation of agriculture. The price of corn is now as low as it would be were the ports opened to importation on a duty of 10s.; rents and wages have been very generally reduced: much bad land has been already thrown out of tillage; and almost all that remains, which a great fall of prices must always occasion, has been already got over. This then is, of all others, the very moment when it would be most expedient to strike a decisive blow at the restrictive system. If, instead of its immediate subversion, we adopt the plan for its gradual extermination suggested by Mr. RICARDO, fresh capital will in the interval be attracted to the land; and we shall infallibly subject the farmers and the consumers of their produce to all the evils occasioned by a ruinous fluctuation of prices for the next ten or twelve years. This is too long a period to stretch and torture a whole nation on the bed of Procrustes! Circumstances beyond the reach of control have now paved the way for the immediate abolition of the

restrictive system. Let us not throw away the opportunity; but let us rather, by a vigorous effort, rid ourselves at once of this monstrous and intolerable nuisance.

With this single exception, every other part of Mr. RICARDO's pamphlet has our cordial and entire approbation. We earnestly recommend it to the attention of our readers. It abounds with a variety of profound and important discussions, to which we have not at present been able to advert; and is in no respect inferior to any of the other works of this great master of economical science.—*Scotsman*

Ionian Islands.

We resume the observations on the very important subject of the Ionian Islands.

We had come down to the departure of Sir THOMAS MAITLAND for England to receive the Royal Instructions "relatively the formation of the Constitutional Charter of the States."

After an experience of one year, during which, every description of means had been resorted to for the accomplishment of his object, General MAITLAND must have been convinced that if the people of the Seven Islands had been allowed to form their own Constitution, as they were entitled to do by the Treaty of Paris, they would have produced a Constitution worthy of themselves, and have thereby placed their country under the administration of a free and independent Government in the sense of that treaty. The former Constitution, upon the basis of which the new Constitution was by the Treaty of Paris to be framed, affords the best proof of this. But such a Constitution, however well suited to the interests of the protecting and protected State, was not, it would seem, compatible with the views of Sir THOMAS MAITLAND, as it would have restrained his personal influence.—For this reason, and with a view no doubt of making such representations to the Government, of the state of the Islands and character of the inhabitants, as might serve to justify his measures, he solicited and obtained permission to repair to London. It would seem that he knew the character of his masters, for on his return to the Islands he announced that Lord BATHURST had given him a *carte blanche* for his instructions; and he farther announced his intention of preparing and presenting himself such a Constitution as should seem to himself adapted to the Islands (Proclam. Nov. 19). On the 7th January, he named ten individuals as his Counsellors, men of no estimation, to the exclusion of the wise, virtuous, and experienced persons who enjoyed the respect of their fellow-citizens; and over this Council, THROCKEL was appointed to preside. The choice of such a Council satisfied every one that General MAITLAND might obtain from it whatever Constitution he pleased to ask for. On the morning of the 14th February, 1816, the people saw the gates of the city suddenly shot, all egress and ingress denied, the garrison placed under arms, the artillery and batteries pointed towards the City, the frigates and ships of war placed in order of attack, the police employed in domiciliary visits, individuals of the first rank, for rank, birth, fortune and character, arrested and sent to the fortress, and their papers seized. A report was spread that a plot had been discovered against the General and Garrison. General MAITLAND appointed a Commission composed partly of British Officers, and partly of his Counsellors, to inquire into the subject and condemn the guilty, but reserving to himself the punishment to be awarded. After a minute investigation this Commission declared that the whole was a foul calumny (*vera calumnia*). The accuser, who was one of the persons employed in his own police, and his accomplice, a steward of Sir THOMAS MAITLAND's Secretary (MEYER), were found guilty and condemned to death. General MAITLAND approved of the sentence, but professing a scruple of conscience to send so young though infamous a delinquent into the presence of his Creator, with his conscience loaded with so enormous a mass of crime, yet unexpiated, he commuted the sentence of the principal into a year of close imprisonment, and eight years of hard labour wherever his Majesty might think fit, and that of the other into a year of close imprisonment; and he took an opportunity a month or two afterwards, on the birth day of his Majesty, to mitigate even these sentences. It is curious fact, that this conspiracy of Corfu had been talked of at Malta by officers of General MAITLAND's staff, two months before this scene took place at Corfu. The inhabitants easily saw through the object of all these mockeries,* they saw in them a plan to terrify the people of every rank into a more easy compliance with his measures. At such a time, and under such auspices, Sir THOMAS MAITLAND assembled his council, to which he presented his project of a Constitution. From the archives of Corfu, and from individuals in hopes of being employed by him, he derived all but the odious parts of this Constitution. He called together the Electoral Bodies and appointed military officers to preside over them. A double list of names was presented to them, from which they were to elect; and he justified

* The principal served at last as secretary to the British Commandant at Cerigo, the accomplice was imprisoned in Scoglio di Vido, where there were only English soldiers, and thus he was among his associates.

the choice of those whom he was presented by stating that such must be the persons who were to sanction the practical Constitution, which the Governor thought adapted for the population (*perche tali devono essere quelli che devono sancire la Costituzione pratica che il Governatore crede conveniente a questa popolazione in fatto*), declaring that he had not selected the citizens the most distinguished for talents or influence, but the most moderate and discreet; and he commanded that the affirmative votes alone should be regarded, so that some were declared Legislators who were excluded by majorities of negative votes. However as the Electors were not permitted to set up their own Candidates, those named by General Maitland were necessarily returned. They were the friends and creatures either of his Secretaries, of his officers, or of his Councillors. Situation in life, and merit were altogether out of the question. One was elected, who till then had occupied the post of *Custode delle prigioni*, and who on being named, did not hesitate to say at the Palace that he was unfit for the situation, as he could neither read nor write. But he had the merit of being the father-in-law of Sir FRIDERICK HANKEY, the military and private Secretary of General Maitland. Twenty-nine Legislators being thus chosen and united with the ten Members of Council, named by the General himself, formed the Legislative Body, to which he gave THEOTOKI for President. This Assembly was convoked on the 23d of April, with a speech from Sir THOMAS Maitland. No one then gave any opinion. One individual got up, but was silenced. In short, in three sittings held in the General's palace, he himself always present, surrounded with his staff, and all his officers, with a guard of honour at the door, they were obliged to subscribe it, and to take an oath to keep every part of it a secret until it received the royal sanction, and to defer to him the right of naming and sending a deputation to proceed to London to obtain the ratification of his Majesty. The deputation was composed of two Members of his Council, and of the brother of President THEOTOKI; who being acquainted in England with persons of distinction, imprudently announced to them in a letter that they would have the pleasure of soon seeing him, and added some light remark on the state of things. He was denounced by his own brother to the General, and the morning he was to sail he received information that he was not to proceed on his mission. Another Theotoki, no relation, was appointed in his stead.—This deputation he caused to be accompanied by Colonel Hankey and another officer of his Staff, who really watched them with so much strictness that they did not even dare to present the letters of introduction they carried with them to individuals in this country. On the 11th of July the Deputies presented their Constitution to his Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT, and received from the throne the Royal sanction, his Royal Highness declaring, "that as it appeared that this Charter was, after mature deliberation, adopted by an Assembly convoked for that special object, and that it met the unanimous assent of the whole Assembly, he could have no difficulty in giving to it the Royal ratification;" from this one would imagine that the ratification would not have been given if the real circumstances had been known. Let any one examine the Constitution, and then say if every article of it is not contrary to the Treaty of Paris, and a breach of faith on the part of England towards her Allies. By this Treaty it was stipulated, 1st, That the Islands should form and remain a single, free, and independent state, under the denomination of the United States of the Ionian Islands, and under the exclusive protection of Great Britain—that the inhabitants should regulate their internal affairs, for which a Legislative Assembly should be convoked to draw up a Constitution, and which was to be formed on the basis of the Constitution actually existing, which Constitution, the King of GREAT BRITAIN was to be requested to approve of. (This is of all idea of its being to be made by his own representative, in which case approbation would have been necessary); the King was to appoint a Lord High Commissioner for the purpose of regulating the forms of convocation of this legislative assembly. 3d, That until the constitution should be framed and approved of by the King, the forms of administration existing in each island to remain in force. 4th, That in order to secure to the Ionian States the advantages resulting from this protection, the protecting power to maintain garrisons in the islands, and to declare the Ports of the Islands under her immediate jurisdiction, so far as regarded the customary honours due to her, and for this purpose a particular Convention between England and the Ionian States was to be entered into for regulating according to the means the Islands possessed, the number of troops which were to form the garrisons, the pay and maintenance of the troops, and the expences, to be incurred in preserving and maintaining their fortresses, and to fix the relations between the British Government and the Government of the States. 5th, That the Islands were to have a commercial flag which the Treaty declared and acknowledged as the flag of a free and independent State. Such was the nature of the Treaty signed by all the Sovereigns. If the Treaty was objectionable, it was not for the British Government to correct it. Sir THOMAS Maitland began by declaring, in his Proclamation of the 19th November, his intention of conforming himself (*uniformarse*) with the intentions of the Allies as expressed in this Treaty—that it was not the intention of Government to make any innovation in the order of things established in these Islands; and yet, in the face of these declarations, he observes, that considering simply for a moment the 2d, 3d, and 4th articles of the Treaty, he takes leave to observe that the liberty and independence of a country placed under the

exclusive protection of another, must in itself be problematical (*mi sia permesso d'osservare che la libert  e l'indipendenza di qualunque paese collocato sotto l'esclusiva protezione di un altro de' e in se stesso risultare problematico*), and gives it as his opinion that the former Constitutions, on the basis of which by the Treaty the new one was to be formed, was "defective and in efficient in all its points (*in tutti i suoi punti*), being so mixed and complicated as to leave no reasonable hope of success. At first sight, it appeared, from its whole texture, to contain in itself an appearance of liberty and independence, yet nothing could result from it but confusion and continual disorders; and if it should happen that there were persons who thought differently on this subject to them, I can only answer, that all discussion with them would be superfluous. Let them reserve their doctrine in whatever manner they think convenient, for my part I must absolutely abstain from entering into any discussion with them on this matter. Although I fully agree that every one has a right to interpret the treaty according to the point of view which he may take, yet I cannot suffer any one to give it that interpretation which it evidently does not admit of." He frames a Constitution therefore by which he creates one single unlimited power which he places in the hands of himself—a power which he exercises without any responsibility on his part, either to the Ionian people or his own Government. He names the functionaries who must absolutely be chosen—no act is valid without being previously sanctioned by him—on him alone depend the establishments of health and police, which he creates at his pleasure, and which he has detached from the Ionian Government. He alone regulates the administration of the finances, and by his will alone additions are made to the taxes. He is not obliged to justify any of his acts, as he is sheltered from all responsibility, there being nothing in the constitution applicable to him in this respect. If the persons he proposes to the electors for the legislative body are objectionable to them, they cannot demand another list. The salaries granted to the legislators are out of all proportion to their fortunes, and the means of the Islands and this profuse payment has of course for object to render them altogether subservient to his will. The Electors, considering the Elections but a mockery, have refused to meet again to elect other Members in the room of those who have been appointed to situations. Nothing is done in the Legislature, but what he chooses to dictate; and all matters of detail are altogether neglected. The whole property of the Island has been disturbed by the absurd laws which he has passed, such as the conversion of the Hypothecs, or rent charges into simple contract debts, to the distress and ruin of many families, the violently breaking up the system of advances by the landlord to enable the tenant to cultivate, &c. &c. The Senate knows nothing of his financial management; they have only a power to see that the accounts are arithmetically correct without examining the items. All that appears is that the income is increasing, but merely from increased rates of duty on the prices of all the productions of agriculture and industry. Trade and industry, however, decline, for property is not secure. No man can be safe under Government which could pass law enacting that if any speculation promise more than 15 per cent., the public Collector of the Customs may at his option, under the pretext that the invoices are irregular, though there are no regulations determining what is not regular, seize the goods, allowing 15 per cent. profit for any one article they may choose from a cargo, though it may be the only one in demand. The commerce of grain in Corfu was transferred exclusively to the Collector of the Customs on the pretext of unfairness on the part of the regular traders, and the consequence is that bread is sold 30 per cent. dearer at Corfu than on the opposite Continent, only six miles distant, or the other Islands where such a measure was not adopted.

Our limits will not allow us enter farther into this subject at present.

Morning Chronicle.—

Female Patriotism.—It has often been asserted, and with considerable truth, that the females of Caracas bore considerable influence in, and were always zealous promoters of, the new order of things. The following anecdote, in the words of a gentleman residing there, was communicated to the writer while residing in Carthage, in 1814, and will serve to illustrate the patriotism of a Caracas mother:—"Madama Montilla (a lady of noble family) had three sons in the army; the eldest long since retired to North America, in disgust at the conduct of Miranda, who, he foresaw, would be the ruin of his country. The second son, Pablo, was induced, by the arts of a step-brother, to desert over to Monteverde when on his way to Caracas. The mother was so incensed at his conduct, that, in a formal manner, she disinherited him.—After Monteverde had got possession of Caracas, he waited upon her, and expostulated with her, on what he called the rash step she had taken, hinting, that if she would alter her will, and revoke her sentiments against Pablo, her other son, Thomas, who was then in chains in a dungeon in La Guayra, should be released. Indignant at such a proposal, she exclaimed, with all the pride and firmness of Roman matron, 'I glory in what I have done, and while my son Pablo may descend to the grave with the curses of his mother on his head, I shall exult in my son Thomas expiring in chains, a martyr to liberty and his country, rather than he should have his freedom on such dishonorable conditions.'—The General departed in confusion at this a display of female intrepidity and patriotism, and was compelled to respect where he could not punish."—Walker's notes to the "South American."

Sonnet.*

FROM THE ITALIAN OF GIAMBATTISTA PASTORINI.

Writer after the bombardment of Genoa by Louis XIV..

My Genoa, if I view with tearless eye
Thy beauteous bosom in its blood bedew'd,
'Tis not a thankless child's ingratitude,
But that my struggling soul denies a sigh.
I glory in thy ruin'd majesty,
Stern token of thy courage unshook;
Where'er I turn I see thy fragments strew'd,
And in thy peril read thy prowess high.
The noblest triumph is to suffer well,
And nobly hast thou triumph'd o'er thy foes
In that immutable tranquillity;
Still in thine honour'd walls may Freedom dwell;
Still may'st thou proudly say amidst thy woes,
"Yes! welcome Ruin; never Slavery."

* This sonnet is cited by the EDINBURGH REVIEWER of Mathias's work as the finest in the Italian language.

United States and Spain.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

I transmit to Congress translations of two letters from Don Joaquin d'Anduaga to the Secretary of State, which have been received at the department of State since my last Message, communicating copies of his correspondence with this Government.

Washington, May 6, 1822.

JAMES MONROE.

(TRANSLATION)

DON JOAQUIN D'ANDUAGA TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Sir,

Philadelphia, April 24, 1822.

As soon as the news was received in Madrid of the recent occurrences in New Spain, after the arrival at Vera Cruz of the Captain-General and Supreme Political Chief appointed for those provinces, Don Juan O'Donoju, and some papers were seen relative to those same transactions, it was feared that for forming the treaty concluded in Cordova on the 24th of August last, between the said General and the traitor, Colonel Don Augustine Iturbide, it had been falsely supposed that the former had power from his Catholic Majesty for that act; and in a little time the correctness of those suspicions was found, as, among other things, the said O'Donoju, when on the 26th of the same August, he sent this treaty to the Governor of Vera Cruz, notifying him of its prompt and punctual observance, he told him that at his sailing from the Peninsula, preparation for the independence of Mexico was already thought of, and that its bases were approved of the Government and by a commission of the Cortes. His Majesty, on sight of this, and of the fatal impression which so great an imposture had produced in some ultramarine provinces, and what must without doubt be the consequence, among the rest, thought proper to order that, by means of a Circular to all the Chiefs and Corporations beyond seas this atrocious falsehood should be contradicted; and now he has deigned to command me to make it known to the Government of the United States, that it is false, as far as General O'Donoju published beyond his instructions, by pointing out to it that he never could have been furnished with other instructions than those conformable to constitutional principles.

In compliance with this order of his Majesty, I can do no less than observe to you, Sir, how unfounded one of the reasons is in your Note of the 6th inst. for the recognition by this Government of the Insurgent Provinces of Spanish America, that it was founded on the treaty made by O'Donoju with Iturbide, since not having had the power nor instruction to conclude it, it is clearly null and of no value.

I repeat to you, Sir, the sentiments of my distinguished consideration, and pray God that you may live many years.

JOAQUIN D'ANDUAGA.

(TRANSLATION.)

DON JOAQUIN D'ANDUAGA TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Sir,

Philadelphia, April 26, 1822.

I have received your note of the 15th instant, in which you are pleased to communicate to me the reasons which induce the President not only to refuse to his Catholic Majesty the satisfaction which he demanded, in his royal name, for the insults offered by General Jackson to the Spanish commissaries and officers, but to approve fully of the said chief's conduct.

Before answering the contents of the said note, I thought it my duty to request instructions from my Government; and, therefore, without delay, I have laid it before them. Until they arrive, therefore, I have confined myself to two observations:—1st, If, in my note of the 13th of November last, I said, that as General Jackson had not specified the action which had induced him to declare the Spanish officers expelled from the Floridas criminal, nor given proof of them, I thought myself authorized to declare the accusation false. I did not this through inadvertency, but upon the evident principle that every person accused has a right to declare an accusation destitute of proof false, and much more an accusation not pretended to be proved. This assertion of mine does not presume that I am not persuaded of the merit of the said General and of the claim which he has upon the gratitude of his country; but although it is believed the duty of the country to eulogise and reward his eminent services, yet it will be lawful for the representative of a power outraged by him to complain of his conduct. I cannot persuade myself that, to aggravate my said expression, you could have thought that I had been wanting in due respect, it not being possible for that opinion to have entered your mind, when, by his orders, Mr. Forsyth had sent to the Spanish Minister, on the 1st of September last, a note, in which complaining of the Captain-general of the island of Cuba, he accuses him of dishonourable pecuniary motives, in not having delivered the archives, without giving any proofs of so injurious an assertion; and I must remark, that the rank of General Mahy in Spain is at least as elevated as that of General Jackson in the United States, and that the services performed by him to his country have rendered him as worthy as he is of its consideration and respect.

2. Although you are pleased to tell me that part of the papers taken from Colonel Coppinger are ready to be delivered, which the American Commissioners, after having examined them, have adjudged to be returned to Spain, I do not think myself authorized to admit their return in this manner, but in the mode which I demanded in my note of the 22d of November last.

As I have seen by the public papers that the President has communicated to Congress the note which you were pleased to address to me, dated the 15th instant, and that it has been ordered to be printed, I take the liberty of requesting that you will have the goodness to use your influence that this my answer may be treated in the same manner, that Congress and the public may be informed, that if I have not answered the first part of it, as respects the general business, it is only to wait for the instructions of my Government, but that I have answered what was personal.

I renew to you, Sir, the sentiments of my distinguished consideration.

JOAQUIN D'ANDUAGA.

To John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State.

Opera Fracas.

TO G. BELZONI, ESQ.

Sir,

In your statement in THE TRUE BRITON, you mention "Mr. M." having "endeavoured to persuade him." Who is Mr. M.? You did not make previous mention of a name beginning with that letter.

June 3, 1822.

A SUBSCRIBER.

MR. BELZONI AND THE IRISH CHARITY BALL.

Sir,

To the Editor of the True Briton.

A statement has been circulated by Mr. Belzoni, and has appeared in several Papers, concerning his arrest at the Opera House, on Thursday evening; in this Mr. Belzoni states that the ticket which occasioned this disagreeable circumstance, was purchased from Mr. Ebers. This is materially correct; but it was I believe unknown to Mr. Belzoni, that I was the immediate seller of the ticket to his friend, having purchased it for that purpose from Mr. Ebers; this has been taken advantage of to throw on me the imputation of having procured it from the person who must have come by it surreptitiously. I therefore take leave briefly to state the real facts, which I shall do without any comment. A friend of Mr. Belzoni applied to me the day before the ball for a ticket, which I then could not then procure. On the morning of Thursday, in consequence of the notice of additional tickets being issued, and to be had of Mr. Ebers, this gentleman again came to me; although he was, I believe, commissioned by Mr. Belzoni to go to Mr. Ebers, which will account for Mr. Belzoni's supposition, that it was procured direct from him; I had not a ticket, but sent my clerk to Mr. Ebers to get one, which he did, and gave it into the hands of the gentleman who waited for it. This is all I had to do with the ticket, which I have thus shown I purchased from Mr. Ebers; in fact, Mr. Ebers has acknowledged that he sold me the identical ticket presented at the Opera House by Mr. Belzoni.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

167, New Bond-street, June 3.

J. ANDREWS.

Royal Family of Denmark.

SIR, To the Editor of the Journal.

It is rather surprizing that the Conductors of the London Newspapers (and particularly the Treasury Prints) should be so extremely ignorant of every thing relating to the Royal family of Denmark, considering how nearly that family is allied to his present Majesty—George IV.

I judge from the numerous extracts on this subject to be found in the JOURNAL during the last three or four months; but I shall at present merely notice the following, which appeared on the 28th September.

"Some say he (the King) will marry Maria Louisa; others say the Princess of Denmark, who arrived in London (accompanied by her Brother the Crown Prince) May the 12th."

Now in the above very small compass, there are no less than two egregious blunders. In the first place, the Prince Christian of Denmark who lately visited England, being not on the best of terms with the King of Denmark, and having moreover been away from Denmark for a considerable time, it is not only very improbable, but in fact quite impossible, that the Princess Royal could have accompanied him to England; and in the next place, he is not her Brother, as stated in the above paragraph, but her Cousin; she has in fact no Brother, being herself the only child of the present King of Denmark. As for the rumours of her marriage with this Majesty George IV., as well as those respecting an exchange of the Danish Islands, Zealand, &c. for Hannover, I am convinced they are equally groundless.

The King of Denmark, whose private character is above all reproach, and who possesses the finest feelings and one of the warmest hearts, would hardly agree to sacrifice the happiness of his only child in consideration of certain political advantages he might derive by it: and with regard to the other transaction, he would not dare even to attempt it. The Danish nation would never consent to such an arrangement, but would infinitely rather throw themselves on the protection of Russia.

I am, your's, &c.

Reply to An Admirer of the Sex.

Dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria currunt.—HORACE.

SIR, To the Editor of the Journal.

Your Paper is a source of much amusement to me, for it contains such an endless variety, that, fastidious indeed must that taste be, which can find nothing in your pages to gratify it;—for my part, I almost spell them, and derive from their contents much for serious reflection, much general information, and much to laugh at:—Of the latter description, is a Letter, bearing the signature of "AN ADMIRER OF THE SEX THO' NO QUIXOTE," (I wish he had chosen a shorter name), which appears in your JOURNAL (just arrived) of the 8th instant. This Gentleman most furiously flings about him the epithets of base, infamous, unmanly, &c. &c. without once attempting to shew by any thing but assertion (which is not *always* fact), that the persons against whom he hurls his thunder, deserve the names, which, with such profuse liberality he bestows upon them.

AN ADMIRER very pathetically (and eloquently, no doubt, in his own opinion), says that "if the scribblers" (those who write on the women he means) "were to think before they write, what they write about, a latent spark of generous sensibility perhaps would light their lucubrations to another course; no man possessing talents and acquirements will degrade himself, by prostituting them to so vile a use."—Very strange, Sir, that this "learned Theban" should have forgotten the writings of the very many men, "possessing talents and acquirements," who have so prostituted them, perhaps he never read those writings: if not, the fault is not mine, but I would wish to remind him of the excellent advice which he holds out to others, viz. "to think before they write" for, "let those teach others who themselves excel."

AN ADMIRER says that their (the scribbler's) vituperation are sometimes scandalously indecent; *fi en* monstrously disgusting; and generally (if not *always*) wholly without foundation. Now, Sir, as I observed before, I read your JOURNAL with a good deal of attention, and have never found any thing either scandalously indecent, or monstrously disgusting in its pages (though I know the accusation has been often *rear'd* against it), and in the letters in question I have seen no assertion which AN ADMIRER can know, or which I can suppose to be "wholly without foundation;" indeed, I know very many, if not *all* of them to be perfectly true, and a man must be wilfully blind who sees not the way which interest (often to the exclusion of every other feeling) has over most of the Marriages which take place in India.

I will pass over the second paragraph of AN ADMIRER's letter, of which (to use a homely phrase) I can make neither head nor tail, for he jingles together, in about a line and a half, such a string of—"tis unmanly" "tis infamous;" "tis base;" "what honour; what glory; what emolument" &c. that I am quite astounded and amazed; in fact, AN ADMIRER must have been in the clouds when he penned that inimitable paragraph, for it contains so much of the sublime that my poor comprehension is completely foiled when I attempt to come at the author's meaning: that paragraph, Sir, will render the JOURNAL immortal; it is, as I said before, inimitable, and

'None but itself can be its parallel.'

I now come to the concluding part of AN ADMIRER's letter, and this is so eloquent, so touching, so exquisitely tender, that I must beg leave to quote it at length—"Woman," says he, "with all her frailties, still is the mistress of virtues, which serve to dignify and adorn her sex; virtues which are *exclusively her own*; and whatever may be the occasional dimness of their lustre, it never arises from a source of arrogant superciliousness, or the wanton and unfeeling display of domineering insolence of power." Now, Sir, what can surpass, what can equal this? O ADMIRER, if thou art some whining "vacant," and have put up with the most arrogant superciliousness which women can display, from her whom you have perhaps been tormenting with your addresses, if she has hitherto treated you with contempt and repeatedly rejected your offers with ever so much disdain, you may now look forward with a certainty of reaping the rich reward of all your trouble and anxiety; go to your Dulciana with the JOURNAL in your hand, show her the last paragraph of your exquisite composition, and victory is yours; that "*exclusively her own*," in italics is irresistible—say to her (backed by her Parents or Guardians), "although all my endeavours to gain your affections, or rather your hand, have been hitherto unsuccessful, my continual attendance, my submission to the keenest and most humiliating insults, notwithstanding your constant avowal of your detestation,—though all these have availed me nothing, yet, behold, for your sake I have taken up the pen of controversy and (albeit I am unused to writing) have hurled defiance against the vile, the base, the infamous calumniators of your lovely sex!!!"

But, perhaps, I have been mistaken, and AN ADMIRER is some poor henpecked husband with a brace of sisters-in-law attached, and probably he writes at the instigation of Spousy; if so, I pity the poor man with all my heart and soul, nor can I blame him for doing "any thing for a quiet life."

I shall now conclude Sir, with observing that the dimness of their lustre (I mean the lustre of woman's virtues, which AN ADMIRER describes as "*exclusively her own*") does often arise from a source of arrogance and superciliousness, and the wanton display of domineering insolence of power. I allude particularly to the ladies in this country, who are taught to make as many conquests as they can, in order to secure a selection and to heighten the interest by an extensive competition; and, vanity is by far too predominant a feeling to allow them for a moment to consider the misery they may occasion, or the incurable wounds they may inflict, or from how many minds they may drive the "dove of peace."—I am not woman-hater, Sir; for "I know that a woman's a dish for the gods, if the devil do not cook her; but out of every ten women the gods make, those same devils mar five."—Your obedient Servant,

C——, Oct. 1822.

UNUS IN TURBA.

—814—

Impositions of Wet-Nurses.

Sir,

To the Editor of the Journal.

During a visit to a Friend, I was witness to a glaring act of impropriety, to call it by its mildest name, on the part of a Native Woman who had engaged herself as a Wet-Nurse for a Child less than a month old. As it may perhaps be the means of putting individuals requiring Servants of the description on their guard against the deceptions that are practised, I am induced to send you a statement of the circumstances attending it.

The Woman in question had been treated with the greatest indulgence, and every care and attention paid to her health and comfort, indeed far more than I had ever witnessed shewn any other in a similar situation; she had complained of a slight fever for which a small dose of castor oil was administered, and had apparently removed the complaint; but in the evening of the following day, to the utter astonishment of her employers, she absconded without having expressed the least dissatisfaction at her situation, or the slightest cause having been given that could have led her to adopt a measure so pregnant with danger to the helpless infant entrusted to her charge. On the succeeding evening she was apprehended, when it was discovered that her child had been dead some time, and she had borrowed that of another person for the purpose of obtaining employment; yet upon being taken to the Police, by assuming the appearance of sickness, and asserting she had absconded in consequence of the death of her child, she so far imposed upon the Magistrate, that she was discharged from confinement, taking with her a month's salary, besides the clothes she had been provided with, thus escaping with impunity after committing an offence of so flagrant a nature.

It is to be lamented that an example cannot be made of characters of this description, who for the sake of obtaining a few Rupees, plunge a family in distress, if they are not eventually the cause of the death of the Infant. What must be the feelings of a Mother who by sickness or other causes is unable to take upon herself the pleasing and endearing task of a Nurse, when she reflects on the impositions likely to be practised on her by the unprincipled conduct of the Native Women that engage themselves as Wet-Nurses, who by the facility with which they evade punishment, become emboldened to practice these deceptions, to the manifest injury of those persons whom necessity compels to have recourse to their services.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

October 20, 1822.

HORATIO.

Bombay Marine.

Sir,

To the Editor of the Journal.

The *Jurab* of your Correspondent "THE MAN IN THE MOON" to my Query regarding the exclusion of the Officers of the Bombay Marine from the honors of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, is just such a one as I should have expected from a person inhabiting the moon; it is, in fact, no answer at all; for, instead of coming at once to the point, he commences by finding fault with the length of my signature, but does not hesitate to use a very long one himself; he tells you plainly that it is not possible to give a decided answer to my question, and the answer he is inclined to give nobody can thank him for, since every body very well knows from whom such honors emanate.

The object of my Query, Sir was not "to CAVIL at the MAN-NER in which the Order has either been bestowed or withheld," but simply to learn why an honorable and gallant class of Officers had been entirely excluded from it. The *Lunatarians* fights very shy of this question, and contents himself with thrusting forward his humble opinion that "the 'Indian Army' has no cause to repine at the scanty distribution of British honors among its Officers," an opinion which no one will certainly care about, and which in reality has nothing to do with my Query,—"the exclusion of the 'Bombay Marine,' from these high honors."

The mistake as to the name of the place where Sir W. Kier commanded a recent Expedition is wholly unimportant, since the fact of the gallant conduct of the Officers of the Bombay Ma-

rine engaged in that expedition remain unaltered; but why does the "MAN IN THE MOON" pass by in silence the other instance of conspicuous gallantry noticed by me?

Equally unimportant and irrelevant is the observation of the "Lunatarians" of his being well aware that the Company's Cruisers are commanded by Lieutenants;—I too am well aware that King's Cruisers are commanded by Lieutenants, and that they cannot be admitted into the third class of the Order; but when the "MAN IN THE MOON" asserts that Captains in the King's Navy (for so I interpret his jumbled sentence) are excluded from the Order of the Bath, he is in error, and he need only refer to the Statute to be corrected.

Again, the "Lunatarians" knows some things and is ignorant of others, and this should have taught him how wholly unfit he is to give me a "*Jurab*" on any principle. This Solomon of the Moon knows there are *some* Captains in the Bombay Marine!!! but he is ignorant of their having distinguished themselves, though I have given him two recorded instances of great gallantry. Let him however now learn that the senior Officer of the Bombay Marine holds the rank of Commodore, equal to the rank of Colonel in the Army, that senior Captains hold a corresponding rank with Lieutenant Colonels, and junior Captains with Majors; and that all these ranks are eligible by the Statute to at least the third class of the Order of the Bath.—Your's, Sir,

October 14, 1822.

A FRIEND TO THE BRAVE

Scotch Diplomas.

"Justice consists in doing no injury to men; decency in giving them no offence."

Sir,

To the Editor of the Journal.

My object for addressing you, is merely to point out a small mistake which your Correspondent with the imposing signature of "ANOTHER FRIEND OF JUSTICE," appears to me to labour under. As the Gentleman seems to take some interest in the Medical Profession, I wish you would recommend his paying a little more regard to facts, before he again comes forward as a Champion of the Faculty.

In his letter he states that, "in India there is not one regular Physician," and affirms "a Scotch Diploma gives neither claim nor right beyond that of an Apothecary," because, forsooth, "in Scotland many Apothecaries are M. D.'s" (he might have added Clergy too). Now if he would only take the trouble to inquire, he would find, not only regular Physicians in this country, but that Scotch Diplomas are not of quite so little value as he supposes; and by extending his knowledge of Medical Legislation farther, he might perhaps learn, that ever since the Union, some, if not all, Scotch Diplomas are equally recognised, and have all the liberties and privileges appertaining to Diplomas granted by the English Universities. Were he even to read the publications of the day, he would see an Extract from an Act of the Parliament of Scotland, dated 4th August 1621, ratifying the charter granted to the university of Edinburgh by James VI. on the 14th of April 1582.

I believe it is pretty generally known, that a great number, if not the majority of the most celebrated Physicians, who have appeared in the last century, were indebted to Scotland for their Diplomas; and your Correspondent will be the better able to account for this, if he is aware that Degrees from English Universities, where there are no regular Medical Schools and education expensive, "are obtained by a certain observance of acts and terms, and are testimonies rather of regular literary education, than of ability for medical practice"—The Soldier from choice, on change of events turns his sword into a sickle. The Naval Officer is not unfrequently found in a trading vessel; and I know of no law to prevent the Physician laying aside his staff, for surely he is not less exposed to the vicissitudes and disappointments of life than they are. But if your Correspondent thinks from this, that their respective professions, or even the individuals themselves, are less respected by their country, he is extremely deceived, as you, Sir, who have so general an acquaintance with the world, can inform him.—Your's, &c.

Upper Provinces, Oct. 1, 1822.

R.——

Currency in New South Wales.

To the Printer of the Sydney Gazette.

SIR,

The substance of the following remarks was lately put into my hands by one whose opinion has, with me, much weight. He appears, however, to have fallen into one or two inaccuracies, and some of the observations will perhaps be unpalatable to prejudiced or interested individuals. Perhaps a newspaper can seldom be more usefully or legitimately employed, than by giving publicity to such discussions, properly conducted. Truth is best elicited by comparison of opposite opinions.

MERCATOR.

During the last fortnight business has been considerably embarrassed by the change which is taking place in the circulating medium of the colony; inasmuch, that it has become necessary to stipulate in bargains on the mode of payment, thus causing a double transaction, and leaving room for many disputes where omitted.

Hitherto British sterling money has been here the standard. During the war even the value of this fell, where a Bank of England note was declared a legal tender in lieu of the specie which it was intended to represent; but since the peace, bank notes and specie have again become equally current, as there is no difficulty in exchanging one for the other at pleasure, and the mint price of bullion has exceeded that of the market.

These changes, in the value of British currency, would appear to affect the value of every species of property in this Colony, as well as in the Mother Country; for instance, allowing the market price of the bushel of wheat to be two ounces of silver, it would, if paid for in that medium, be equivalent to Bank of England notes, as follows (value at 5s. per oz):—

1802	10s.	} But as it was actually paid for in paper money, it has really fluctuated in the opposite manner.
1811	14s.	
1814	14s.	
1816	10s.	
1821	9s. 6d.	

Setting aside all local causes, and taking it at a standard price of 10s. British sterling per bushel, it is in

1802	2 oz. of silver.
1811	under 1½ oz.
1814	under 1½ oz.
1816	2 oz.
1821	above 2 oz.

The Treasury bill, which has been given for it, produced that quantity of silver, consequently its equivalent in merchandise from any part of the world.

Nothing can be more detrimental to industry, and even to commercial undertakings, than these fluctuations in values; the only check is a fair metallic currency; for the ounce of silver or gold, however it may change its nominal price, changes less in intrinsic value than any other species of property, and is current throughout the world.

Hitherto the few dollars which have been circulating in the Colony, have been tacitly admitted as representations of British crown pieces, or rather of Treasury bills; but the number has now become so considerable that they are no longer of equal values. The Treasury bill is far more desirable for the sake of remitting to those places whence the Colony is supplied with merchandise.

The question, therefore, would seem to resolve itself into this—Whether the Spanish dollar, or the Treasury bill, shall be the standard of value in this Colony?

Neither time nor space permit me now to enter upon a view of the comparative advantage or inconvenience of these measures, which I therefore leave to be supplied by a more able correspondent, and here merely observe, that if the dollar be left to find its own level in commerce, it must immediately become useless as a current coin, varying from day to day in value like any other merchandise. Paper, therefore, of various descriptions, will circulate to the entire exclusion of every coin;—but to support the British standard, British coin, or something equivalent to it, must

be introduced. A public notification that in all Government transactions the Spanish dollar was to be considered as five shillings, would have this effect on those already here; but would leave the door open to an overwhelming importation. A colonial stamp would have the effect (within its bounds) of a supply of British coin, and throw an obstacle in the way of exportation.

Let me add in conclusion, that as some years ago, when currency was abolished, sterling money was much depreciated, it ought not now to be a matter of complaint if it be now in some measure restored to its value. Any check given to remittances in bills (at present our principal and almost only export), ought to have the effect of stimulating enterprise in improving our domestic resources, both to diminish our dependence on other countries, and to increase our powers of remitting manufactured returns.

Sydney News.

Sydney, May 17, 1822.—On Tuesday arrived from Calcutta, Canton, and last from Batavia, the ship AURORA, Captain Horton, —She brings a most valuable cargo.

His Excellency Sir Thomas Brisbane, attended by Captain Fennell, Aide-de-camp, came to Town yesterday forenoon by land. His Excellency returns to Paramatta to-day.

Teas now must unavoidably be exceedingly cheap; as, independent of the vast quantity imported per the ALMORAH, the AURORA has just inundated us with an accession of three thousand chests. We have no hesitation in pronouncing that sugars will also be equally redundant, and proportionately cheap.

A house in town is now selling colonial tobacco, which is no way inferior to the imported negro-head, either in strength or sweetness.

Mahar, one of the Parramatta-road constables, this week summoned James Darbyshire before the Superintendent of Police, for allowing his horse and cart to travel on the Sabbath, in direct contravention to the Regulations on that head. The charge was admitted as true, and the owner was therefore fined twenty shillings.

On Thursday last the Proprietors of the Lachlan and Waterloo Mills brought before a bench of Magistrates two of their Government servants, who, it appeared, had malevolently conspired to attach to the conduct of that establishment, unjust and fraudulent practices. The conspiracy was fully proved; the falsehood of the imputation satisfactorily established; the integrity of the Company clearly manifested; and the accusers sentenced to exemplary and deserved punishment.

The following circumstance is reported to us as a fact:—In consequence of the preference that has been generally evinced by emigrants from Europe in favour of the Southern Settlements, Van Diemen's Land has been so populated, particularly within the last year, by free settlers, that it no longer will remain as a matter of choice whether New South Wales, or its dependencies, shall obtain the preference. This circumstance has sometimes been contemplated as the natural and inevitable result of the predilection that has almost invariably manifested itself in behalf of the Southern island; we do not pretend to say, that the choice has been unhappy, quite the contrary. Australia must, therefore, now be rapidly visited with accessions of respectability and opulence; and Van Diemen's Land will no doubt rejoice in a parent's increasing welfare. Prosperity appears swiftly to have crowned the exertions of the Southern Settlements. Perhaps it is not altogether sufficiently established as a fact, that the interior of New Holland yields in no instance to the excellence and richness of the soil of our sister Island.—*Sydney Gazette.*

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

	H. M.
Morning,	3 29
Evening,	55

Meeting Postponed.

In compliance with the desire of the Requisitionists, it is hereby announced, that the Meeting of the Inhabitants of Calcutta convened by me, for the 1st of November next, for the purpose of considering in what manner the Community of this Place may best express their regret on the approaching departure of the Most Noble the MARQUIS OF HASTINGS from India, is postponed until Monday the 25th of the said month, when the same will be held at the hour of Eleven o'Clock in the Town-Hall,

Sheriff's Office, Oct. 29, 1822.

JAMES CALDER, Sheriff.

Juggernath's Ornaments.

Peoree, Oct. 22.—Juggernath's ornaments have been recovered, they were stolen by a high cast Brahmin of Juggernath. The 500 rupees worth, proves to be about 1200, though they do not seem to be half that value. The Pundwabs now say "Juggoo" made the Brahmin foolish, or why he would take the ornaments to a Sonar in Peoree? However, this was in consequence of the Idol's *k'hana* being stopped until he gave information where the stolen property was. The Pundwabs are the most barefaced fellows I ever met with,—the Brahmin says he was starving, and if Juggernath had disapproved of his taking the ornaments, he would of course have prevented it. This story staggers the Pundwabs.

Distress in Ireland.**ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE FUND.**

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Sums.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Sums.</i>
J. Ahmuty, Dacca.....	200	Mrs. Matherall,.....	25
Major Robt. Close, Resident Court of Scindiah, Benares Subscriptions.	1000	R. Matherall,.....	50
Mrs. Loveday,.....	100	G. Playfair,.....	50
Mr. Brooke,.....	500	W. Greenwood,.....	32
Thos. Blechynden,.....	50	Lieut. G. Gordon,.....	40
A Friend to the distressed,.....	10	J. H. D'O'ly,.....	100
R. N. C. Hamilton,.....	100	J. W. Sutherland,.....	100
W. V. Sands,.....	100	Lieut. C. Smith, Artly..	100
Blank,.....	20	Lieut. J. Fisher,.....	50
L. Loveday,.....	100	Doctor G. King,.....	50
J. P. Keble,.....	100	S. T. Cuthbert,.....	50
J. M.,.....	5	J. Hutchinson, of Sooltan Gunge,.....	500
Captain A. Oliver,.....	50	Geo. Ingles, of Sylhet, ..	100
Captain W. H. Wood, ..	50	R. N. Barnard, Assistant Surgeon,.....	50
Wm. Frazer,.....	32	Lt. M. C. Lynch, H. M. 14th Foot,.....	100
Captain Fiddes,.....	50	David Mills,.....	100
J. Hemming,.....	50	C. E. Everest,.....	100
Lieut. F. S. Hawkins, ..	100	Subscription Amount, realized by Collection at the Mission Church, ..	754
R. Logie,.....	50	J. Grant,.....	40
Captain Pettingal,.....	50		
W. A. Rutledge,.....	32		
J. Boileau,.....	200		
Wm. Turner,.....	36		
J. Vyse,.....	50		
Lt. Colonel Grant,.....	70		
C. Bracken,.....	32		
A. Campbell,.....	20		
A Huntsman,.....	10		
N. Jones,.....	16		

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable,.....	19 4 a 19 8
Non-Remittable,.....	12 4 a 12 8

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Postscript.

The following are the Lists of Passengers by the several Ships announced in yesterday's Bankshall Report, as well as Extracts from their Log-Books, giving information of other Vessels seen and spoken with by them on their passage.

Passengers per Honorable Company's Ship Warren Hastings, Captain George Mason, from London, the 11th of June.

Mrs. Diana Barney, Mrs. Frances Tweenberrow, Mrs. Caroline Nixon.—*Children:* Isabella Nixon and W. Henry Nixon; Captain Charles Carmichael Smith, Bengal Cavalry; Lieutenant E. J. Honeywood, ditto; Captain John Cheape, Bengal Engineers; Captain Robert Smith, ditto; Mr. Frederick Bennett; Cadet, Bengal Infantry; also a Detachment of His Majesty's 44th Regiment, consisting of 17 Commissioned Officers; 279 Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates; 36 Women; 39 Children.

On the 11th of July, the WARREN HASTINGS spoke the Honourable Company's Ship LOWTHER CASTLE, homeward-bound, in lat. 10° N. long. 22° 30' W. On the 12th of September, spoke His Majesty's Sloop of War SATELLITE, in lat. 23° 17' S. long. 83° E. On the 22d instant, spoke the JANE, (Captain Maitland), putting back from damage sustained in the late gale.

Passengers per Ann, Captain R. H. Gibson, from Penang, the 26th of September.

Lieutenant H. Laurence, 10th Regiment Native Infantry; J. R. Buchanan, Esq. Assistant Surgeon.—*Children:* Miss Amelia Milne, Masters Robert, William, and Farquhar Milne; Rev. Joseph, Armenian Bishop; Rev. Jacob, Armenian Priest; Mr. Micheal, Armenian.

The ANN spoke the LADY RAFFLES, in lat. 23° 25' N. long. 91° 1' E. which Ship was blown off the Eastern Channel on the 17th instant: after parting from her anchor, she lost a complete suit of Sails and both Boats from the quarters.

The WARREN HASTINGS was also blown off the Eastern Channel, after parting; she left the LADY RAFFLES at Anchor on the 17th instant.

Passengers per Carron, Captain Thomas McCarthy, from Bombay the 1st of October.

Messrs. William Moore, John Smith, Alexander Smith, and Charles Smith; 8 Parsees and 3 Greeks.

Shipping Arrivals.**CALCUTTA.**

<i>Date</i>	<i>Names of Vessels</i>	<i>Flags</i>	<i>Commanders</i>	<i>From Whence</i>	<i>Left</i>
Oct. 29	Warren Hastings	British	G. Mason	London	June 11
29	Carron	British	T. McCarthy	Bombay	Oct. 1
29	Ann	British	R. H. Gibson	Penang	Sept. 26
29	Franklin	French	B. Thiot	Bordeaux	June 24

Stations of Vessels in the River.**CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 28, 1822.**

At Diamond Harbour.—H. C. S. ASTELL,—GANGES.

Kudgerce.—ASIA.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships PRINCE REGENT, ASIA, and DORSETSHIRE.

The AGINCOURT, arrived off Calcutta on Monday.

Births.

On the 28th instant, the Lady of J. Low, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Nattore, on the 21st instant, Mrs. A. H. J. MARTYN, of a Daughter.

Deaths.

On the 29th instant, PATRICK STEWART, Esq. of the Firm of Messrs. STEWART and ROBERTSON, aged 53 years.

On the 29th instant, Captain JOHN MACGRISON, of the 29th Regiment of Native Infantry, aged 39 years.